

# ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

Vol. 1, No. 16

Washington, D. C., November 30, 1940

Five Cents

## Army Delays Second Draft Call Till After Jan. 3

WASHINGTON—Best Christmas present possible was handed prospective Selectees by the Army this week when it was decided that no men would be inducted between Dec. 15 and Jan. 3. Thus, 60,000 citizen-soldiers, finally scheduled for OD uniforms at that time, will be able to spend holidays at home.

Chances of men already inducted being furloughed over the holidays have been left to the discretion of commanders. Selectees, Regulars and Guardsmen will be given consideration. It will depend on the distance of camps from homes.

Officials gave two reasons for not inducting more men until after Jan. 3:

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## President Allocates Big Sum to Build Defense Bases

WASHINGTON — Fifty million dollars has been allotted by President Roosevelt to construct eight American and naval bases along the Panama Canal line extending from New Orleans to Trinidad. The bases will be on sites leased from Great Britain.

In making this announcement at a week, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said any one of the proposed bases could be used immediately should the need arise.

The \$50,000,000 came from the President's "blank check" account provided by Congress some time ago. It will be used to build storehouses, barracks, anchorages, fuel oil storage facilities and the like.

Secretary Knox said it would be some time before the bases can be constructed, but that patrol planes already have been based at Bermuda and St. Lucia. A site for the important Trinidad base was agreed on only this week. It was understood that Trinidad officials had promised to grant a tract of marshland and a more desirable dry-land site, but that the Navy finally obtained the location it wanted.

Knox left this week on a 10 day tour of inspection of the Panama Canal defenses.

## 100 Soldiers Sent to Civil Schools for Instruction

WASHINGTON — The Army's need for mechanics was indicated this week when the War Department announced that 130 enlistees of the QMC would be sent to grade and vocational schools, beginning Dec. 1. This body of students brings to 900 the number of soldiers now attending civilian schools.

Most of them will take courses in machining, sheet metal work, carburetor and ignition at the Ranken School of Mechanical Trades in St. Louis, Mo. Twenty-one of the latest recruits will be sent to the Goodyear and Rubber Co., Akron, O., to learn battery maintenance and re-vulcanizing.

## Defense Guards Await Authority

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas—Capt. Schuman, captain of the Texas National Guard, awaited authority of Major W. Lee O'Daniel before organizing the unit. Preliminary plans, similar to those in other parts of the state, were outlined at a recent meeting of Comal County officers at Fort Warren, Wyo.

## Nobody Down-Hearted In This Bunch



MAYBE THE BAND WILL MEET THEM when they return from a year of training but this group of Selectees from Manhattan, shown as their train pulled out of Pennsylvania Station, left without any martial music or even any boogie-woogie strains to bring the smiles you see in the picture. So it has been, all over the nation, in the past few days—men laughing and smiling as they left jobs and homes to do their bit in the nation's first peacetime defense Army. These boys are headed for Fort Dix, N. J. and by now have been classified and bunked comfortably.

—Acme Photo

## Strains of "You're In the Army Now" Greet Selectees Arriving at Knox

FT. KNOX, Ky.—The first contingent of Selectees to arrive here this week were greeted by a regimental band that played "You're In the Army Now" as the new soldiers stepped from their train.

Grins ranging from the sheepish variety to the more gleeful brand spread over the Trainees' faces as they piled out of the train on ground that will bear the thuds of their boots during their year of training. Many of the rookies caught step with the music and all of them caught the spirit of the reception and seemed to like the attention they were receiving at the hands of the old-timers.

The group of new arrivals numbered 94 men, all from Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. They came from St. Thomas and were welcomed personally by Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, commanding general of the 1st Armored Division.

## Navy Buys 'Alligator' Tank That Swims, Wades, Marches

CLEARWATER, Fla.—The Navy has stolen a march—or a swim—on the Army by coming out with a mechanical version of the Florida alligator.

Two hundred of the amphibian tanks, which can travel on land or water with equal ease, have been ordered from Donald Roebbing, Clearwater contractor.

The machines can do just about anything a real alligator can do except lay eggs. The Navy has not disclosed specifications for the ones it will use, but models used by Roebbing give some idea of what the Navy's machines will be like.

The tanks use the same equipment on land, water or in swamps. Traction is supplied by caterpillar treads with very wide cleats that act as fins or paddles in mud or water, but are close enough together to provide transit on land.

Latest "alligator" is a four-ton job, 20 feet long, eight feet wide. It does 25 miles an hour on land and 8½ in the water.

In tests the ponderous vehicle ran from land to water and back again as easily as its animal prototype. Run through swampland, it was unaffected by logs, seaweed, grass or slime. Trees up to eight inches in diameter were flattened under its weight.

Personnel carrier trucks transported the new soldiers to new barracks where they found their beds prepared, warmth of the buildings regulated at a controlled pitch of 68 degrees and radios and games at their disposal in recreation rooms.

After disposing of their travelling gear, the Selectees were directed to a new mess hall reserved for them. There the justice they performed on a hot meal prepared by Sgt. Thomas R. McCloud amazed that veteran of 20 years of service in an Army kitchen. The rookies were served vegetable soup, swiss steak, mashed potatoes, creamed peas, lettuce salad, bread, butter, coffee and cream, and fresh apples. Rotund, jolly Sgt. McCloud declared the Selectees are "men after my own heart." They ate 75 pounds of steak and consumed 15 gallons of coffee.

Meanwhile, Chaplain K. W. Schalk was busy rounding up post-cards and stamps for the new-comers. One (Continued on Page 13)

## Adm. Leahy Slated to Succeed Bullitt in Post at Vichy

WASHINGTON—Admiral William D. Leahy, retired and now serving as Governor of Puerto Rico, is to be named as Ambassador to France, President Roosevelt announced through a secretary early this week.

The announcement followed disclosure by the President that General John J. Pershing originally had been considered for the post but that his personal physicians refused to allow his acceptance of the appointment. General Pershing has been at Walter Reed Hospital undergoing a periodic health check-up.

William D. Hassett, one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries, said it had not been determined just when Admiral Leahy's nomination would be presented to the Senate. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, Admiral Leahy commented when advised of his probable appointment:

"I am willing to go to France, China, the North Pole or anywhere the President sends me."

Admiral Leahy formerly was Chief of Naval Operations and Hassett pointed out that President Roosevelt "depended heavily upon his counsel and ability while he was serving in that capacity."

William C. Bullitt, present Ambassador to France, who recently handed in his resignation, has not indicated what he plans to do after he formally gives up the Vichy post.

## Army Has Plenty of Equipment for Training

OMAHA, Nebr.—The Army has plenty of equipment for carrying on the present training program, say army officers here.

They point out the situation facing the Army today is not one of

actual combat. It is not necessary to have a tank for every tank driver that is trained, a plane for every pilot, or a cannon for every cannoner.

## No Felons Will Be Selected Warns War Department

WASHINGTON — Selectees who have been convicted of a felony will not be inducted into the Army of the United States, the War Department announced this week.

Should any former convicts be inducted into the Army under the Selective Training and Service Act, through lack of knowledge that they had prison records, such men will be discharged immediately. Other men barred from induction into the Army include those on parole or probation.

"It is the policy of the War Department to find as unacceptable for training and service any selectee who has been convicted of a felony. It is appreciated that there is a wide disparity in the several jurisdictions of the United States as to the classification of felony. However, the Department feels that its duty to the greater number requires that it insure as far as possible that men inducted into service should not be forced in the close intimacy of barracks life to associate with a man who has been convicted."

"Much of the worrying about equipment is done outside the Army," one officer commented. "The military forces of the United States are not waiting on equipment to prepare for using it. The army, making the best of the equipment it has, is preparing to train men as rapidly as they become available for training."

With each tank now in service, while dozens are being turned out, dozens of drivers are being trained. With each plane now in service, while hundreds are being turned out, hundreds of pilots are being trained.

Because of the developments of modern warfare in Europe and the emphasis placed on mechanized equipment growing out of the "blitzkrieg" type of combat there, the United States has set for itself procurement objectives of vast proportions. Those procurement objectives are being rapidly attained.

The army is not waiting on procurement, however. When the tanks are ready, it will have the drivers for them. When the new planes are ready, it will have pilots for them. And when guns are ready, it will have trained crews prepared to man them.

## Army Orders

**Field Artillery**  
McBride, Col. Allan C., Fort Houston, Tex., to Manila, P. I.  
Terrell, Lt. Col. Ralph de P., Sioux Falls, S. D., to Fort Sill, Okla.  
Huntley, Col. Harold W., to Camp Blanding, Fla.  
Boles, Lt. Col. John K., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
St. Onse, Maj. Victor Albani, to Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
Brown, Lt. Col. Charles C., to Camp Blanding, Fla.  
Blevins, 1st Lt. Jack A., to San Francisco, Calif.  
King, Lt. Col. Clifford B., retired from active service.  
Balsom, Col. Roscoe C., Baltimore, Md., to Fort Meade, Md.  
Parker, Capt. Theodore W., Fort Bragg, N. C., to Chicago, Ill.  
White, 1st Lt. Frank C., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Sill, Okla.  
Troxel, Capt. Orlando C., Fort Jackson, S. C., to Fort Benning, Ga.

**Field Artillery Corps Reserve**  
Amory, 2d Lt. Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pa., to active duty.  
Clifford, 1st Lt. Robert L., to Washington, D. C.  
DeWeese, 1st Lt. Joseph W., to Long Island, N. Y.  
Weaver, Capt. Chester R., to Washington, D. C.  
Johnson, 1st Lt. John A., to Long Island, N. Y.  
Williams, Capt. Walter J., to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
Wachtman, 1st Lt. Jacob C., Wormleysburg, Pa., to Middletown, Pa.  
Wilson, Maj. Gen. Walter K., command of 3d Corps at Presidio of Monterey, Calif.  
Sheffield, Chap. Lexington O. (Capt.), Fort Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Westerman, Chap. John W. (Capt.), Fort Meade, Md., from Hawaiian Dept.  
Carmichael, Capt. Amos E., San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Houston, Tex.

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## Gen. Marshall Asks Aid in Entertaining Soldiers off Duty

WASHINGTON — A plea for assistance from welfare organizations and communities near Army concentration points to aid in providing entertainment for soldiers while they are off the reservations was made Friday evening by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. Gen. Marshall spoke over a national radio network.

"Growing out of our experience in the World War," Gen. Marshall explained, "it had been determined many years ago that we should not have competing welfare organizations on the military reservations, and that the Army should take care of such matters and provide the recreational facilities."

"Congress has given us money for the necessary construction and operation of such services, and these are being organized in a large way. On the reservations the Army can control matters, but when the soldier leaves camp our troubles begin."

Gen. Marshall said it was in this field that the War Department urgently desires the aid of every welfare organization in the country, in the communities in the vicinity of a camp. He added:

"We can manage matters on the military reservations," but we have little authority once the soldier goes to town. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to the Army that the Red Cross, YWCA, Knights of Columbus and Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, various fraternal organizations, and the churches and communities all cooperate to develop wholesome places for the soldiers to go for his entertainment—places where he at least can sit down in respectable surroundings and not have to tramp the streets with the ever-present prospect of getting in trouble."

## Work on New Post Theaters Starts at Fort Benning

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Contract for building two cantonment-type theaters at Ft. Benning has been awarded the Ivey Construction Company, Montezuma, Ga., whose low bid was \$100,526, Col. James R. Alfante, post quartermaster, announced.

The theaters will each have a seating capacity of 1038 and will supplant outdoor facilities and take care of overflow crowds from the main post show. Work on the buildings got under way this week and is scheduled to be completed within 90 days. One will be located in the 4th Division area and the other near the barracks of the Infantry School Training Regiment.



## Army Buys Waterfront Property as Site For New \$1,000,000 Quartermaster Depot

SEATTLE—A waterfront site has been chosen here by the War Department for establishing a new Army supply base that will cost more than a million dollars. Twenty-one acres of waterfront property was purchased during the week for \$793,000. The new base was made necessary by the tremendous expansion of the Army in this area under the national defense program.

In addition to the purchase price, the Army expects to spend several hundred thousand dollars repairing present facilities and building new ones.

Maj. William H. Schnackenberg, in charge of the quartermaster depot here said new warehouses and other structures must be built and dredging and alterations in the existing wharves will be done. There are two wharves and several outbuildings on the site now.

All the forts and other Army stations in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska will get their supplies from this new quartermaster depot. The CCC at Fort Lewis will also draw its needs from this point.

The Army will take over the new property as of December 31, subject to existing leases.

## Oregon's 1st Quota Of 40 Men Sworn In

PORTLAND, Ore.—Forty men—first of Oregon's volunteers to seek a year in the Army—were sworn in here at the county armory.

All were to be sent to Camp Murray the same afternoon, where they would be given shots for typhoid and smallpox, outfitted according to AR, classified and assigned to outfits for training.

Steps in induction at the armory included the filling out of a form containing vital statistics, physical checkup, fingerprinting, assignment of a serial number and making out of the service record. Each man filled out a card informing his folks where his next mailing address was to be. After that, he was sworn in.

## Army Needs Ten More Air Fields

SAN ANTONIO—To keep up with its own expanding air program, the Army will probably need ten more flying fields, according to Brig. Gen. Davenport Johnson, assistant chief of the Air Corps in charge of operations and training.

He conferred here with officials of the Gulf Training Center in regard to boosting the pilot training program from the present 7000 yearly capacity to a goal of 12,000 set by the War Department.

## Quartermaster Defends Ft. Meade Contractor

WASHINGTON—Officials in charge of training camp construction at Fort Meade, Md., where laborers have reported waste and inefficiency, were defended by Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, quartermaster general.

"We have been hearing a lot of wild tales about every one of our camps now building," Gen. Gregory said. Pressed for time as contractors are, it would indeed be surprising if there were not scattered instances of incompetency, both among foremen and workers.

Gen. Gregory added, "The contractor at Fort Meade is one of the largest and most reputable in this area and we have confidence in the firm."

The quartermaster General came out in defense of the contractor after reports had been published claiming that workers were being hired without being required to give a record of their work experience.

The Fort Meade contractor called stories of gross inefficiency "absolutely absurd." He pointed out his company was operating "100 per cent under the circumstances."

## Vocational Schools To Be Established

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Vocational schools to enable enlisted men to train as skilled office workers, cooks, bakers and mechanics are to be established soon near this reservation.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Zeigler, commander of the 37th Division, said the schools will be held in the former Mississippi Women's College at Hattiesburg, Miss., under supervision of the National Board of Education. Charles Charbonneau, district coordinator of vocational education, said three main branches of instruction would be offered—typing, shorthand and business machine operation; cooking and baking, and motor mechanics and welding.

The national board will provide equipment and instructors, many of the latter being experts sent by manufacturers of equipment used by the Army, such as motor trucks and shop machinery.

The courses will run 120 hours, or about three months. An enrollment of around 150 students is expected initially.

General Beigler announced also that a school for enlisted men desiring to take examinations for commissions as officers would be established here about the middle of December.

## To Form Two New Armored Forces

WASHINGTON—Two new armored divisions, the 3rd and the 4th, and ten GHQ reserve tank battalions will be organized in the Spring and the Army is now selecting officers to staff them.

The new divisions will probably be stationed at Pine Camp, N. J. and near Camp Beauregard, La. The 1st and 2nd Armored Corps are now at Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Benning, Ga., under the command of Maj. Gen. Adna A. Chaffee.

In creating the division, the War Department will assign 148 Regular Army officers and 226 Reservists. Priority in selection will be given to those who have had experience with tanks, mechanized cavalry or armored car units. Reserve officers will be of company grade. 75 per cent of them lieutenants.

## Soldiers to Study Famed Battle Sites

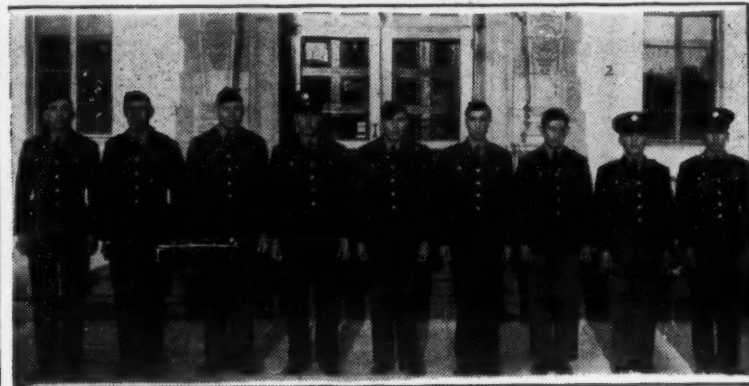
CAMP BEAUREGARD, La.—Uncle Sam is turning his back on the European war to train and entertain national defense troops on ancient battlefields in the U. S.

For some time to come, 32d Division troops training here will go in batches of 750 to the historic battlefields of Vicksburg and New Orleans where Americans fought each other and the British. The pilgrimages will be made weekly.

Vicksburg, Miss. today is a national shrine sprawled across the bluffs above the Mississippi river. It was here that Grant led his Union soldiers in a siege that starved out the Confederate garrison in 1863 and opened the river to Northern forces.

The other field, Chalmette, is slightly downriver from New Orleans. This is the site of the famous battle where Andrew Jackson, aided by Jean Lafitte and his pirates, mowed down the British regulars in the war of 1812.

## Indian Recruits at Hamilton



THIS GROUP OF SIOUX INDIAN RECRUITS are all volunteers in the United States Army. They have applied themselves to hard work and study and are now completing their training at the Hamilton Field Air Base in California.

## Indians Don War Paint For Uncle Sam

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif.—Last month word drifted into a peaceful Indian reservation in South Dakota that Uncle Sam was calling upon the young men of the country for military service. There was talk of a draft.

Nine full-blooded Sioux youths, employed as carpenters on a government rehabilitation building project on the reservation, listened gravely as they heard the message. The draft was explained to them, and as they pondered its meaning, the blood of their ancestors rebelled.

"No good," said Moses Ladeaux. "Since when has it been necessary to conscript the Sioux as fighters?"

Vandall Fast Horse nodded in stoical agreement. His grandfather chief had led the fierce Sioux in many battles, and the strain had not died out on the reservation.

Leo Red Hair laid down his hammer; Patrick White Horse tossed his saw aside. Acorn A. Adams and Jerome Brown Bull dropped the plank they were carrying. Leonard White Bull, Theodore Twiss, and Bert Berren came down off the roof they had been working on. The group silently walked off the reservation and made their way to Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, where they presented themselves to the recruiting officer. Sixty years before their ancestors had paid a different kind of a visit to the then remote frontier post; war painted warriors riding in at dawn, bent low over their ponies with poised arrows, but their sons

came as loyal friends of the white man.

"How!" greeted the recruiter. "How do you do?" answered Patrick White Horse. "We wish to enlist."

"We have all been to high school," pointed out Fast Horse.

"Come in, boys," said the recruiter, and thus the nine Sioux started their service in defense of the country that has nurtured their proud race.

Asked what branch of the army they preferred, the Indians expressed complete indifference as long as they were soldiers. The recruiting officer consulted his records and found that the medical department needed men. After a few more days Lieutenant Wier C. Stevens, hospital detachment commander at Hamilton Field, found himself with a squad of nine Indians in his organization.

The former carpenters were sent to the recruit detachment for training before starting their duties at the hospital. Officers at the hospital said they did not know yet what those duties would be, but said that the braves appeared to be ready for anything. At present, while the new barracks are under construction, they are living in conical army tents resembling the traditional tepees of their tribe.

Life at the air base is strange to them. They sniff the salt water of San Pablo Bay suspiciously, and find the thunder of the war birds' motors overhead in strange contrast to the peaceful atmosphere of the reservation they were raised on.

But they are proud of their uniforms and the fact that they are soldiers, and believe that their battle scarred ancestors sleep peacefully in the knowledge that the Sioux are still warriors.

## Gen. Andrews Inspects



BRIG. GEN. FRANK M. ANDRES, left, shown at Ft. Bragg, N. C., recently. On the day after his arrival he completed inspection of the reservation and troops. Right, is Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Hoyle, 9th Division, stationed at Ft. Bragg.

## Dykstra Asks Draft Boards To Consider Deferments For All With Dependents

WASHINGTON—Local draft boards over the nation have been warned by Dr. C. D. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, not to confine their study of dependency to wives and children of registrants.

He emphasized that a registrant's support of his parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters also must be considered as a basis for dependency deferment from training.

In letters to the various State Selective Service boards, Dr. Dykstra stated that the theory of dependency deferment is that the draft should in no case make a public charge of dependents nor even reduce their support when it has been reasonable and where the support was bona fide.

## Filipino Convicted on Spy Counts By Court Martial

MANILA, P. I.—Upon being convicted by a general military court martial Monday of conspiring to military information, Capt. Romero of the Philippine Scouts was sentenced to serve 10 years at hard labor.

Romero, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, offered during his trial to admit to a brain operation to cure from his memory any military secrets he might possess. He denied he had maps from Fort McKinley with intention of selling them to foreign agents.

The Scout Captain was convicted of violating the 96th Article of War under four specifications: communicating secret military maps to persons unauthorized to receive them; unlawfully reproducing secret maps; entering into a conspiracy with Filipino civilians, and entering into a conspiracy to reproduce the maps.

As additional punishment, the officer was dishonorably discharged and required to forfeit all allowances. He received his sentence calmly while his American wife wept. Indications were that Romero, two alleged accomplices, Mariano Cabrera and Ignacio Agbay, were to be tried soon in a civil court. The two men alleged they were "framed."

## Too Many Doughboys In Dallas Guard

DALLAS—Texas Guard units found themselves overstocked with infantrymen as they prepared to mobilize for Federal service.

Recruiting campaigns high-powered so many rookies that the companies of the 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry, went over the complement of 114 men set by Washington.

Officers will begin to weed some men by physical examination. Some may be transferred to units short of foot soldiers. Cavalry and infantry officers discussed possibility of transferring the doughboys to the Dallas camp which is short of full strength moves to Fort Bliss soon.

## Dupont Activities Reported

FT. DUPONT, Del.—Col. Gen. Pov Ruhlén, CAC, who recently became commander of this post, has been found functioning in smooth routine.

Capt. H. Bennett Whipple, CAC, has been transferred from post to Ft. Monroe where he is tailed as an instructor in the Artillery School.

The post recently was visited by Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdevant, CA, Assistant Chief of Engineers.

## Government to Count Motor Vehicles Available for National Defense

WASHINGTON—By Jan. 1 the government will begin making an inventory of all motor vehicles available for mobilization in an emergency, it was announced by the American Association of Motor Vehicles Administrators.

The statistical summary of available motor equipment will provide a link in national defense transportation, it was believed. This transportation requires that material be moved with speed but without interference from civilian cars and trucks.

Sidney J. Williams, public safety director of the National Safety Council, told of a serious conflict between Army and state authorities over the arrest of soldiers for traffic violations.

The Army training program makes the problem of unification of traffic rules among the various states more pressing than ever, Williams declared.

"It is a difficult problem at best," he said, "and it is complicated unnecessarily when the driver innocently follows some practice which he learned at home, but which is illegal in his present location."

The safety council, he said, is working with the War Department general staff on a program of simplification.

## Lynch's Visit Post

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, and Mrs. Lynch left Monday after a visit of five days at this post. While here, the Army leader made a routine inspection of the Infantry School, Infantry Board and units of the 4th Division.

General and Mrs. Lynch were scheduled to visit Ft. Bragg, N. C., before returning to Washington.

## Living Quarters Scarce As Construction Starts At Camp Wolters

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—have been moved out of barns to way for workmen that have come to this vicinity since construction of the new Camp Wolters was begun. The camp is to be a placement center.

Army Engineers, contractors the Quartermaster Corps are getting office space and moving the cantonment grounds. Former army halls are being used for quarters temporarily. Contracts for gas and electricity have been signed with Brazos River Gas Company of city and the Texas Power & Company.

## Enlisted Men Classified

FT. NIAGARA, N. Y.—Classification of enlisted men has been completed at this station and the expanded activities are swinging gear in fine shape.

When the 28th Infantry departs from the post, for Ft. Jackson, La., on Dec. 1, Col. Floyd D. Lock, who has been serving as a National Guard instructor with the 4th Division, will become the commanding officer, succeeding Col. Vernon G. Olmstead.

Work on the Reception Center is about ready to get under way. The project will cost around \$185,000.

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## Induction of First Draftees at Dix Accomplished Without a Hitch; Reception Center Staff Praised

FORT DIX, N. J.—Officers and enlisted men of the Recruit Reception Center here functioned without confusion during the induction of the first draftees Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Ninety minutes after the train pulled into the Fort Dix Station Monday, all trainees had been catalogued, fed a snack of sandwiches and coffee, and equipped with bedding. The receptionists checked in 3600 men during three days.

High-ranking officers credited the efficiency with which the draftees are handled to the reception center staff, who, under the direction of Lt. H. G. Paullin, have been conducting "dress rehearsals" for the center for several weeks.

There was no big ceremony attending the arrival of the trainees. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, post commander, 44th Division, and his aides made a brief inspection of the initial receiving point for the arrival of the trainees. The post generally proceeded with duties of the day.

The new men will be isolated in the recruit center for two weeks. During this period they will spend their days learning about the Army and what is expected of them. In the meantime they will be provided entertainment. They may also receive visitors.

At the end of that period, the trainees will be assigned to units of the 44th Division, N. J. N. G., which is comprised of men from their home states. From then on their training will be the same as prescribed for the unit to which they have been assigned.

Two factors govern the assignment of new men to permanent units, Gen. Powell said. The first will be the requirements of the regimental commanders for vocational specialists. Second, they will be sent to units containing men of the same geographic origin.

After the specialist vacancies are filled, the remainder of the men will be assigned to units in the four infantry regiments of the 44th. Gen. Powell said 1477 specialists are needed from the Division's war-strength complement of 5819 men. The first contingent is providing only 3600. The second group of trainees are expected to arrive after the first of the year.

Gen. Powell issued a warning to new men emphasizing that life at Fort Dix will be "no picnic." At the same time it won't be made too hard for the new trainees. Every effort is being made by the command and by neighbors of the post that they have a good time.

## Defense Contracts in Philadelphia Area Total Nearly Billion and a Half Since Mid-Summer

PHILADELPHIA—Contracts totaling \$19,766,175 were placed in the Philadelphia area between August 15 and 31 by the National Defense Advisory Commission. The area comprises Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

The commission disclosed that more than half the total was given to the

## on Wyoming Highways for Army Use

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Recognizing the need of strategic highways in modern, mobilized warfare, the state highway commission announced plans for the construction and maintenance of roads "along regular peacetime routes."

At the same time the commission announced that the proposed federal program of road construction "dovetails" with the state's plans. "We are hoping," they stated, "that the military road construction program will be separately financed by the federal government."

It was later announced that tentative routes of strategic military highways in the state had been outlined by federal officers.

## Guard Officers Instruct Men in Hi-School Studies

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Guardsmen who interrupted their schooling after Federal service may continue their high school studies here.

Seven former Ohio high school superintendents and teachers have volunteered their services for a program of weekly classes offering courses accredited by the Ohio department of education. All the instructors are attached to the 166th Infantry. Courses in English, history and civics are scheduled at present. The program will be continued in March. The present enrollment is 30 men.

## Kelly Has Polished Them Off



**FINISHED FLIERS ARE EMERGING** from the Army's advance flying fields—Kelly and Brooks—at San Antonio, Tex., after young Flying Cadets have received their basic training at Randolph Field and other training centers of the nation. In this photograph, Capt. Charles G. Harrington, Newburgh, N. Y., at left, is shown supervising the loading of a truck with soldiers from Kelly Field, who were sent to Langley Field to strengthen the 36th Pursuit Group (interceptor). They consisted of the 23d and 32d Pursuit Squadron (interceptor). Capt. Harrington is a member of the group staff.

## Great Salt Lake Is Bombing Range

SALT LAKE CITY—The Great Salt Lake is an Army bombing range now—but only temporarily.

Sheepmen protested against the Army's use of the Wendover bombing range, so officers of the 7th Bombardment Squadron have chosen the lake as a practice zone. The Department of Interior is negotiating to clear the 650,000-acre Wendover range near the Nevada border.

Fleets of four-motored flying fortresses unload tons of smoke bombs on the lake each week. A floating target has been anchored off the lake's two barren, uninhabited islands.

The bombardments have attracted thousands of thrill-seekers. Although the bombs used on practice flights are relatively harmless, spectators have been warned to avoid any "duds" they might see lying around.

The drill course is several miles from the beaches where throngs of bathers congregate in summer.

## Fort Bragg, Army's Largest Post, Is Preparing to Handle a Total Of 64,000 Men by Next June

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—Facilities of Ft. Bragg—largest Army reservation in the United States and containing the largest field artillery range in the world—are being rapidly expanded, with plans under way for the reception, quartering and training of at least 64,000 troops by next June.

When the reservation development reaches its peak, the post will be the third largest community in North Carolina, its population being exceeded only by Charlotte and Winston-Salem. The reservation contains 122,000 acres and includes parts of Cumberland and Hoke counties.

As an important part of the building project, construction is under way for a cantonment hospital of 2000 beds. This hospital will cover an area 800 by 433 yards and will contain 112 buildings. These will be mainly of one story each, varying from 90 to 150 feet in length, the buildings being separated by a distance of 40 feet. They will include an administration building; a surgical operating building; eye, ear, nose and throat clinic; and various buildings for laboratory and X-ray. Commodious facilities for a physical therapy department have been provided and there will be a dental clinic with chairs for 15 operators.

The hospital staff will consist of approximately 72 medical officers, 240 nurses and 648 enlisted men, Medical Department. Quarters for the entire staff will be built in the hospital area. An ideal site has been selected in a central location at the highest point of Fort Bragg. Construction is proceeding rapidly and the entire project is expected to be completed by January 15, 1941.

In order to complete facilities needed for incoming increments of selective service men, due to arrive by the spring of 1941, plans are being made for a second hospital to contain 1500 beds. Authorization for this project is expected shortly, upon receipt of which work will begin.

The climate and soil in the Sandhills District furnish an ideal environ-

## More Guns Wanted on U. S. Planes

NEW YORK—The Army will wait till more returns are in before passing final judgment on American warplanes now fighting for Britain.

They're good, but the British have raised some doubts as to whether their fighting qualities come up to the standards set for them. Besides, none of the planes for which Britain has placed orders is yet in quantity production.

Poor armament (not enough guns) is the chief complaint. That applies both to the fighters and bombers.

Eight machine guns have been standard equipment for several years on the Boeing bomber. The relatively tiny British Spitfire and Hurricane fighters carry an equal number of guns. And these planes have greater speed.

Coming off the Buffalo assembly line are new Curtiss P-40 fighters, carrying only four guns. Half of them are being shipped to England. Of the new American single-engine fighting planes, only one—the Bell Aircobra—is designed to carry a small cannon. This is standard equipment on at least one type of German fighter.

Only two types of American planes have been delivered in numbers to Europe since the war began. Flown by French pilots, the Curtiss Hawk did well until the fall of France. It was comparatively slow but it had great maneuverability. The P-40 is a later and faster edition of the Hawk.

The British are said to be more than satisfied with the Lockheed Hudson bomber as an off-shore patrol plane. But evidence is still lacking on the fighting qualities of new American pursuit planes and our new bombers. That applies to the Bell, Curtiss, Lockheed and Vultee fighters, and the Boeing, Consolidated, Douglas and Martin bombers.

## Test New Bomber

WASHINGTON—The 8-25 medium bombardment airplane is undergoing inspection and testing by Air Corps officers and engineers at the plant of the North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, Calif.

The War Department described this new medium bombardment airplane as an all metal monoplane of conventional design with an internally braced mid-wing. The landing gear is fully retractable and is of tricycle design. It is powered with two 14-cylinder two-row radial air cooled engines. Propellers are of the controllable-pitch constant-speed full-feathering type.

The airplane carries a crew of five and full navigation and radio equipment.

## Make 357 Promotions in One Week

CAMP MURRAY, Wash. — Three hundred and fifty-seven soldiers of the 186th Infantry, 41st Division, were promoted last week.

Every unit in the regiment, from the Band to Company M, was affected by the wholesale advancements. Headquarters Company reported 31, with Staff Sergeant Charles W. King leading the field by drawing the chevrons of a master sergeant.

Company D recorded 29 promotions; and 24 went to the Regimental Band. The rest were allotted to other companies.

The 186th Infantry is undergoing intensive training, and the men are shaping up well, according to Maj. Gen. George A. White, Division Commander.

ment for the housing and training of soldiers and the sick rate at Fort Bragg is among the lowest of the Army. North Carolinians may well be proud of the part their State is taking in the National Defense Program.

## Stripers Take K. P. for a Day

CAMP McQUAIDE, Calif.—Came the reveloushoun to Camp McQuaide this week, but it wasn't the red or Marxian variety, merely a minor social upheaval.

Noncoms of Battery A—20 of them—dunked their lily-whites in dishwater and gave the K. P.'s a rest.

Sgt. Fred Greening turned out the best steak on record, he says. Staff Sgt. Sam Rios, boss of the battery's MT, headed the dishwashing detail. Cpl. Trevor Moore drilled noncoms as waiters.

It's an annual tradition of the outfit that stripers take over these duties for a day.

## Couple of "Rebs"



**RUSSELL E. AND RICHARD E. Barnard** (there's your "REB"), twins from Bloomington, Md., recently enlisted in the Army at Baltimore. Brought up together on a farm in Garrett County, the 18-year-old youths were glad to have the opportunity of serving together. Because they know their horses, they enlisted for service in the Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

—Army Signal Corps Photo



## Army Times

National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army.

Published by the Army Times Publishing Company, Daily News Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Editors: Ray Hoyt, Don Mace, Melvin Ryder.

Entered as second-class matter, October 12, 1940, Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879.

5c Per Copy — \$2.00 Per Year

Vol. 1, No. 16 November 30, 1940

### Testing Regulars

Into the camps have poured this week the first of the men selected by national lottery and by scientific testing to serve their country by preparing themselves to meet with force of arms any possible threat to our security as a nation.

Long and carefully prepared for by Army experts, the selection process guarantees that the men chosen will be the pick of millions.

As each man reports for assignment to the Reception Centers, he will receive certain formal tests to help the Army place him in the job which best meets his desires and aptitudes, because his efficiency as a soldier will depend upon how nearly his job meets these requirements.

In a sense, the professional or career Army—the Regulars—face a test of more far-reaching importance than the ones now being taken by the Selectees. The higher brackets of the Regular know this. For them, the reception, placement and training of citizen-soldiers is a clearly defined problem. Evidence of this is provided by numerous steps which have been taken by higher authority to insure understanding of the broad general outlines of fusion between the professional and the nonprofessional elements that will go to make up the new National Army.

The Chief of Staff has pointed out that the new Army is a democratic one which will be organized along the line of democratic principles. In broad general outline, top-ranking officers have made it clear that initiative among the lower brackets of Regulars, Guardsmen and Selectees is to be encouraged, that blind, unthinking adherence to the letter of regulations is not the American way of making an effective fighting force.

In pursuance of this policy, War Department pronouncements have stressed decentralization, not a new policy with the Army, but one never fully understood and put into effect by soldiers in the ranks. The catchy phrase, "Every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack," has been repeated like a copybook maxim by many men who accepted it as a sacred democratic bromide without troubling to make it a workable formula.

The Chief of Staff has displayed a broad and complete grasp of what the Selectees mean, not only to the security of the nation in case of war, but also to the future standing of the Regulars, when and if democracies are again securely established in a stabilized world.

He and the officers around him realize that the Regular Army has gained from the present national emergency a public relations opportunity such as no organization of a military nature ever gets in peaceful and secure times.

No visitors' day in Army camps is this participation of citizens in the life of the Regulars. Some 4,000,000 carefully selected citizens are going to learn about the Army by becoming part of it for a full year. They are going to change the Army and the Army is going to change them.

The results of this fusion are going to be felt for many years to come, regardless of whether Hitler attempts a landing on these shores. Those who have watched the growth of the CCC will understand best what is about to happen to the Regulars.

The standing of the CCC with the general public has caused that organization to become a semipermanent part of our national life. When money is needed for the CCC, money is made available. The chief reason for this is that almost every young man who serves a period of time in the organization goes out to tell his neighbors and friends what a great organization it is and how much it has done for him, what excellent opportunities are available there, how healthy is the life and how wholesome, how considerate are the officers and other directors of work.

If the Regulars and Guardsmen, professional and semiprofessional elements in the Army, do their job well for the next four to five years, the Army will gain more than 4,000,000 similar adherents in our national life. They will all be voters

## Other NEWS OF THE ARMY Year

November 24

1876:—Colonel Mackenzie, with ten troops of the 2d, 4th and 5th Cavalry, and Indian scouts, surprised and completely destroyed Dull Knife's village after a bitter hand-to-hand fight.

1838:—West Point Cadets were provided with beds instead of mattresses laid on the floor.

1863:—Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

November 25

1863:—In the charge on Missionary Ridge, Sgt. James B. Ball, Co. H, 11th Ohio Infantry, was first to scale the ridge. He planted his flag on the enemy works, and continued in action until he received five wounds. Among the casualties were Lt. Col. Henry Boynton, 35th Ohio Inf., and Capt. Charles W. Brouse, Co. K, 100th Indiana Inf.

1783:—British troops evacuated New York.

1899:—Four American soldiers of the 9th Infantry were cut off from their command and trapped by Filipino insurgents. One was killed. J. P. Cook, Alonzo Brown and C. Cook were captured. They were imprisoned along with Sgt. C. Pederson and Pvt. E. H. Norval, 12th Infantry, who had been previously captured. Their dramatic rescue will be recorded in the January 11 issue of ARMY TIMES.

November 26

1862:—Twenty men of the 2d West Virginia Cavalry, under Major William H. Powell, charged an enemy camp of 500 men and subdued it without the loss of a soldier.

1899:—Troops of the 19th U. S. Infantry forded the river and successfully attacked entrenched insurgents at Passi, Panay, P. I.

November 27

1868:—Custer, with his 7th Cavalry, defeated 2,000 Indians and burned Black Kettle's village.

1863:—At Raccoon Ford, Va., Pvt.

Loron F. Packard, after the retreat of his company, voluntarily returned alone and rescued a wounded comrade from capture.

November 28

1899:—Near Mangapere, Luzon, P. I., Sgt. Major George T. Oden, 36th Inf., USV., distinguished himself in action against a numerically superior force of insurgents.

November 29

1863:—At Fort Sanders, Knoxville, 1st Sgt. Francis W. Judge, Co. K, 79th N. Y. Inf., wrenched the flag away from the color bearer of the 51st Georgia (C. S. A.) and succeeded in retaining it against great odds. Sgt. Jeremiah Mahoney, Co. A, Mass. Inf., captured flag belonging to the 17th Mississippi (C. S. A.), while Pvt. Joseph S. Manning, Co. K, 29th Mass. Inf., took the colors of the 16th Georgia (C. S. A.) Infantry in hand-to-hand struggle.

1864:—Near Springs Hill, Tenn., during a night attack upon a wagon train, Major John W. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, a staff officer, assumed command of the wagoners and dispersed the assault.

1890:—The first West Point-Annapolis football game was played, with the Naval Academy winning, 24 to 0.

November 30

1864:—At Franklin, Tenn., Sgt. Thomas Toohey, Co. A, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, voluntarily kept a field gun in action near the right of his company after nearly all the gunners of the battery had been killed or driven away.

1917:—At Gouzeaucourt, France, Capt. C. R. Hulsart, assisted by Lt. Paul McCloud and Sgt. Donald MacIsaac, 11th Railway Engineers, commanded an unarmed working party. Attacked by Germans, Captain Hulsart displayed brilliant leadership in directing the escape of his men, returning twice to assist in removing one of his own command and a wounded British soldier.

### Song of the Second

We paw at the sand of the Playa Grand  
And swim with the men below:  
We break through the shroud of the mountain cloud  
Where the tall mahoganies grow;  
We march to the stable's quadrangle  
By the way of the Paja road,  
And our long ears flap to the breeching's slap—  
Aristocrats of the Load!

We've followed the wake of Francis Drake  
To the top of the Great Divide,  
We've balanced our packs on our aching backs  
As we slid down the other side;  
And the tinkle and jingle and jangle  
That came from the bell up ahead!  
Its cheery notes were as sweet as oats  
To the mule who was all but dead!

Take heed, my son, I carry the gun  
That is always the first to fire;  
A remount new, I'm meaning you,  
Should never be known to tire,  
Nor suffer his head to dangle,  
Nor kick in a dangerous way—  
So learn the knack of the Phillips pack  
And bray when you're told to bray.

All men are mad, as mad, my lad,  
As a jackrabbit born in March;  
And you will be led, as I have said,  
Up the side of a Gothic arch;  
But it's useless to fight or to wrangle  
And worse if you jig or you fuss;  
So humor the guys—they can't be wise;  
With the wisdom of hybrids like us!

We follow the knell of the sleek mare's bell  
Toward the radiant Southern Cross;  
Then welcome the day and oats and hay  
With pensive and sad hee haws;  
We eat every bit we can wangle  
And steal without any remorse—  
But let it be plain, you eight pounds of grain,  
Be careful you steal from a horse!

Oh the wood-tick's bite and the screw-worm's blight  
Are naught to the cruel trail  
Where you bruise your hocks on the jagged rocks  
While a driver hangs to your tail.  
But our Spanish kin bore through the tangle  
The golden Peruvian loot—  
And you can take care that your gun gets there—  
In Panama's Flying Foot.

—Maj. C. R. GILDART, 2nd F. A.  
in the Field Artillery Journal.

as will be their families and their friends. Their collective voice will be powerful in the life of the nation. In a democracy, this is of incalculable importance to the Army and therefore to the nation itself which depends in part for its security on the Army.

To the extent that the noncoms and private soldiers understand this and cooperate intelligently will depend to a considerable extent not only the Army's emergency effectiveness, but its future effectiveness as a guardian of American liberties.

Truly the Army faces a colossal test. And those who love America hope that the Army as a whole meets that test successfully.

### Ask 9-Day Christmas For 37th Div. Men

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Men of the 37th Division will get a nine-day Christmas holiday if the recommendation of Maj. Gen. R. S. Beightler, division commander, is accepted by Army authorities.

General Beightler said he had asked that every man be given a furlough from Saturday, Dec. 21 through Sunday, Dec. 29.

If the holiday request is granted, soldiers not going home will be accorded special privileges and entertainment at camp.

## The Glory That Is Still Greece



—Fitzpatrick, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## 18,700 Inducted 'D-Day'

WASHINGTON — In all points of the U. S. A. Monday groups of men lined up and awaited their turn to be inducted into the Army. There were men who were so well off they did not need jobs; men who had good jobs; men who had poor jobs and men who had no jobs at all.

They stood in line or sat on suitcases in front of armory doors, waiting for induction officers to call them. In New York's cold 7 a. m. they huddled in windbreakers and caps. In San Antonio, Tex., they stood in the shade, their shirt collars open.

Many of them were to be turned down for physical defects—17 per cent were rejected in New York—but by nightfall 18,700 civilians had been inducted into the Army. The remainder of November's quota of 30,000 had been made up by volunteers.

In the lines was the man who spent all morning telling minutely what he had said to the man on the draft board and what the latter had said to him. There was the fellow who had served four months in the National Guard and was explaining everything, and the one who did card tricks, the sport who started a crap game, and the quiet chap who would be first to get his corporal's stripes. There was the man who was going to be a second lieutenant, he said, and the selectee who had sat up the previous night, talking things over with his folks. And there was the wag who had spent the night at Joe's Place.

### TANK DRIVER REFUSED

Another was Hyman Better. Hyman sold his taxicab, threw up his job, gave away most of his clothes and threw a swell farewell party. He was the first in line at the 244th C. A. armory in New York. The doctors inspected his eyes and rejected him.

"Me" said Hyman, "I could drive a tank into Hitler's bedroom. It wasn't fair."

The hack bureau said he could get his license back, and Better went looking for the guys he had given his clothes to.

All corps areas except the First, the Fourth and the Ninth were called upon to fill quotas Monday. The First and Ninth already had filled their quotas; the Fourth will be called upon for 3283 men in December when more cantonment space is available. The second call for selectees, officials said, probably would not come until after the Christmas holidays.

About 600 Texans rolled into Dallas off the surrounding prairies to

be inducted. Ex-service men plus a banquet for Dallas county. Three Army trucks met the men at the bus and railroad stations and took them to the Federal building where they were sworn in.

### "What You Make It"

Joe Turner was the first accepted in Kansas City, Mo. employed, he volunteered.

"It's going to be great," Joe said with enthusiasm. "I believe if I doesn't enjoy Army life it's his fault. The whole thing depends the way you look at it and how enter into the spirit of it."

The first 100 Milwaukee and consin men rolled into Fort Sherman. They were a motley crew the quartermaster depot put through its mill and turned out men in OD.

One selectee said goodbye to his mother, returning to Milwaukee. "You see my mother tell her everything is okay. You know, I'm every day."

Louisville, Ky., filled a quota of 172 men, and 150 of them were volunteers. Philadelphia and rounding Pennsylvania counties provided the Army with 222 men. In Los Angeles, more than 500 were to follow them throughout the week. All of Colorado's 182 call selectees were volunteers.

And so it went throughout the country, every corner of each state contributing or ready to do its toward manning the new defense forces.

### Fort Myer Soldier Dies From Wreck Injuries

WASHINGTON—Cpl. James Slaughter died in Walter Reed hospital from injuries received two weeks previously in an automobile accident.

The 23-year-old Fort Myer soldier was riding with Sgt. Ray Hurst, also of Fort Myer, and Pryor, a civilian. The automobile was struck by a trailer near Slaughter and Hurst were pinned the wreckage and police had to crowbar to get them out. Pryor was thrown clear.

George T. Breedlove, said by to have been the truck driver, released on \$500 bond on a charge reckless driving.

### Charity Cash from Turkey

Ft. KNOX, Ky.—A total of \$1,000 for benefit of the post community Chest was gleaned from recent annual charity turkey dinner. Winners took away 1000



## Cadres for New Coast Artillery Units To Be Furnished by Regular Army CAC

Cadres for Coast Artillery Units soon to be formed, and for instructor personnel for Coast Artillery Replacement Centers, will be furnished by Regular Army Coast Artillery organizations listed below. Cadres and instructor personnel will be required during the period December 10, 1940-February 15, 1941.

The personnel will be selected with the greatest care, says the War Department. Each soldier will be fully qualified for the grade and specialist qualification he is to perform. It is not necessary that he actually hold the grade or rating at the time of selection. If he is not qualified at this time, each soldier will be given necessary training to qualify him for his prospective duty.

Individuals in cadres will fill original vacancies in their new units. They will create vacancies in the grades or ratings held by them upon their departure from their parent units.

Units to be formed, parent organizations of cadres, and composition of cadres are shown below:

- 93d CA (AA), Vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., 69th CA (AA), Master Sergeant (Supply), 1; First Sergeants, 16; Sergeants, 72; Corporals, 36; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs. 103.
- 94th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), same as above.
- 95th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), same as above.
- 96th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), same as above.
- 97th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., 70th CA (AA), same as above.
- 98th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., 65th CA (AA), same as above.
- Tactical Overhead, Miscellaneous Station, Wilmington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), 2 Group Hq. Master Sergeants, 1; First Sergeants, 1; 65th CA (AA), 1 Group Hq., Sergeants 2; Corporals, 4; 70th CA (AA), 1 Group Hq., Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs. 8.
- 2d Bn, 18th CA (HD), Harbor Defenses of San Francisco, 6th CA (HD), First Sergeants, 4; Sergeants, 16; Corporals, 15; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs. 17.
- Replacement Center, Galveston, Tex., 69th CA (AA), 2 Btrys., Hq. Btry., 1 Btry., Searchlight, 4 Btrys., AA Gun; 8 Btrys., AA Aut. Weapons; 1 Group Hq., See (7) above; 4 Bn Hq., Battalion Headquarters, Corporals, 2; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs. 6.
- Replacement Center, San Diego, Calif., 65th CA (AA), 1 Btry., Searchlight; 2 Btrys., Hq. Btry.; 2 Btrys., AA Guns; 2 Btrys., AA Aut. Weapons; 2 Bn Hq., See (9) above; 4th CA (HD) 1 Btry., Hq. Btry.; 4 Btrys., 155 mm. Guns; 1 Bn Hq., See (9) above; 1 Group Hq., See (7) above; 14th CA (HD), 2 Bn Hq., See (9) above; 3 Btrys., HD Battery; 2 Btrys., 155 mm. Gun Btry.; 18th CA (HD), HD of Columbia, 3 Btrys., HD Battery; 13th CA (HD), HD of Pensacola, 1 Btry., Hq. Btry.; 2 Btrys., HD Btry.; 2 Btrys., 155 mm. Guns; 1 Bn Hq., See (9) above.
- Replacement Center Fort Rustis, Va., 2d CA (HD), 4 Btrys., Hq. Btry., 1 Btry., 155 mm. Gun Btry.; 6 Btrys., HD Btry.; 6 Bn Hq., See (9) above; 2 Group Hq., See (7) above; 11th CA (HD), 4 Btrys., Hq. Btry., all types; 1 Btry., 155 mm. Gun Btry.; 6 Btrys., HD Btry.; 7 Bn Hq., See (9) above; 1 Group Hq., See (7) above; 13th CA (HD), HD of Charleston, 2 Btrys., HD Btry.; 13th CA (HD), HD of Key West, 2 Btrys., HD Btry.; 52d CA (RY), 2 Btrys., Ry Art.; 62d CA (AA), 2 Btrys., Searchlight; 8 Btrys., AA Gun; 8 Btrys., AA Aut. Weapons; 70th CA (AA) 8 Btrys., AA Aut. Weapons.
- Hq & Hq Btry., 36th CA Brig., 9th CA (HD), (AA) Camp Edwards, Mass., First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 4; Corporals, 1; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs. 3.
- Hq & Hq Btry., 34th CA Brig., 7th CA (AA), (AA) Fort Bragg, N. C., same as above.
- Hq & Hq Btry., 38th CA Brig., 70th CA (AA), (AA) Camp Stewart, near Savannah, Ga.
- Hq & Hq Btry., 33d CA Brig., 69th CA (AA), (AA) Camp Hulen, Tex., same as above.
- Hq & Hq Btry., 39th CA Brig., 3d CA (AA), (AA) Fort Bliss, Tex., same as above.
- Hq & Hq Btry., 37th CA Brig., 5th CA (AA), (AA) March Field, Calif., same as above.
- Hq & Hq Btry., 40th CA Brig., 74th CA (AA), (AA) Fort Sheridan, Ill., same as above.

The following gives composition of cadres for various types of Coast Artillery Batteries:

Headquarters Battery (All types), First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 13; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs., 10. Total 28.

AA Gun Battery, First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 13; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs., 10. Total 30.

Searchlight Battery, AA, HD, or 155 mm Gun, First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 10; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs. 16. Total 33.

AA Automatic Weapons Battery, First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 13; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs. 10. Total 30.

155 mm. Gun Battery, First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 13; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs., 10. Total 30.

Harbor Defense Battery, First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 13; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs., 10. Total 30.

Railway Artillery Battery, First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 13; Pvs. 1st Cl. or Pvs., 10. Total 30.

Common to all Batteries, Sergeants' duties include Mess Sergeant and Supply Sergeant; duties of Corporals; Battery Clerks and Communications Clerks; Privates 1st Class or Privates; Cooks and General Mechanics.

Other non-commissioned ratings have duties pertaining to Coast Artillery possessed by various military specialists such as Instrument Sergeants, Gun Commanders, Instrument Operators, Machine Gunners, Meteorologists, Observers, Searchlight Operators, Plotters, Fuze Setters, etc.

## Seventeen School Grads At Chanute, Leave Field For Home Stations

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Seventeen students who were graduated from the Chanute Field branch of the Air Corps Technical School recently have left for their assigned stations.

Lt. Col. A. C. Kincaid, assistant commandant of the Air Corps Technical School, said eight of the graduates, who took the teletype maintenance and operators course, were assigned to the following stations: Ft. Douglas, Utah; Rio Hato, Panama Department; Langley Field, Va.; Chanute Field, Ill.; and Ft. Knox, Ky.

The nine students of the aircraft machinists course were assigned to Randolph Field, Tex.; March Field, Calif.; Kelly Field, Tex.; McChord Field, Wash., and Patterson Field, N. J.

## "Hello, Sergeant," Says General

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—"Sergeant, didn't we serve together in Hawaii?" queried Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, while he was inspecting this post some time ago.

"Standing at rigid attention, Sgt. William E. McMahon, Battery C, 1st Battalion, 36th Field Artillery, acknowledged the General's unusual memory with soldierly appreciation.

"How long have you been in the Army and how are things back home in Boston?" the commander asked to round off his unexpected reunion with the non-commissioned officer.

McMahon was a stable sergeant at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii in 1937 when Gen. Drum was in command of the Hawaiian Department.

## Plane Engine Production Up

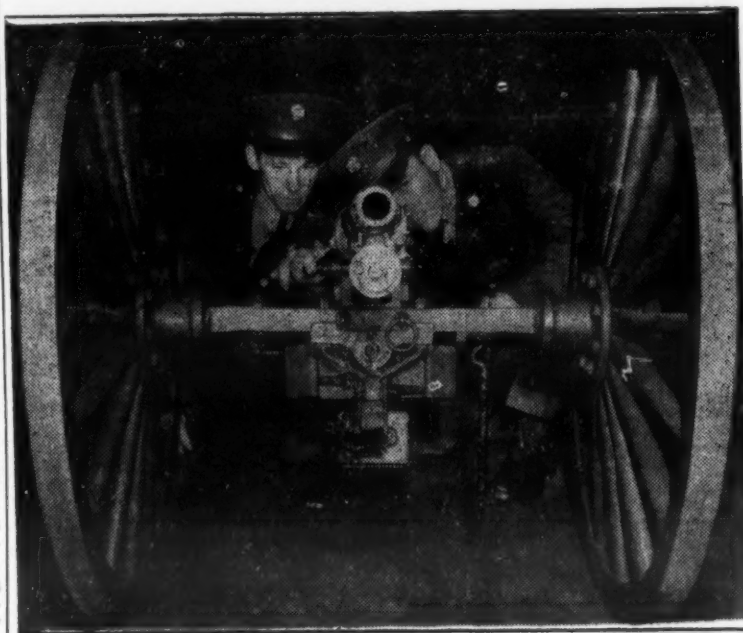
INDIANAPOLIS — Production of liquid air-cooled engines for some of the fastest military airplanes in the world has been stepped up from 73 motors in July and 63 in August to 286 last month, the Allison Engineering manufacturers, announced this week. The company predicted an output of 1000 motors engines a month within a year.

## Officer Quotas for New Armored Divisions Listed

Reserve Officers ordered to extend active duty in the commissioned cadres of the Armored Force will be selected as it is indicated below. Regular Army officers selected will be assigned to duty at the earliest practicable date, but not later than Feb. 1, 1941. Reserve officers selected will be assigned to duty effective Feb. 1, 1941.

Corps Area	Inf.	Cav.	Cav.	F.A.	Engr.	Sig.	M.D.	Ord.	Q.M.	Total
I	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
II	10	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	24
III	11	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	26
IV	13	12	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	36
V	9	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	20
VI	10	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	25
VII	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	24
VIII	12	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
IX	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Total	92	84	4	22	8	2	6	2	6	226

## Tank Rat-a-tat-tatters



THEY COME HOTTER AND BETTER all around now but a soldier can get in some very effective work yet with this type of 37 mm. antitank weapon. Shown aiming the barrel of this baby at your neck are two Fort Meade doughboys. The Army's latest antitank shells are so effective, details of their manufacture have been kept secret. They are said to put any modern tank in about the same danger as that faced by a soldier under ordinary machine gun fire.

—Baltimore Sun Photo

## Commissioned Cadres for New Armored Divisions and Army Tank Battalions Announced by War Department

WASHINGTON—In order to provide commissioned cadres for the 3d and 4th Armored Divisions and for ten GHQ Reserve Tank Battalions to be organized in the spring of 1941, 148 Regular Army officers and 226 Reserve Officers will be selected for assignment to duty with the Armored Force. In the selection of these officers, priority will be given to those who have had experience with Tanks, Mechanized Cavalry, or Armored Car units, the War Department announced. Reserve Officers will be of Company Grade, 75 per cent of whom will be Lieutenants.

Announcement was made last month of the formation of two new Armored Divisions in June, 1941, to increase the present Armored Corps under command of Major General Adna R. Chaffee with Headquarters at Fort Knox, Ky. The present Armored Divisions are located at Fort Knox and Fort Benning, Ga. It is contemplated that the two new Divisions will be stationed at Pine Camp, N.Y., and in the vicinity of Camp Beauregard, La. Stations to which officers are to be assigned will be determined by the Chief of the Armored Force.

Cadres for each new Armored Division will require 59 Regular Army Officers and 93 Reserve Officers from various Arms and Services, with general duties as indicated:

General Staff—Two Infantry, 2 Cavalry, and 1 Field Artillery. Total 5.

Special Staff—One Signal Corps, 1 Ordnance, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Medical Corps, 1 Air Corps, and 1 Adj. Gen. Dept. Total 6.

Reconnaissance Battalion, Commanding Officer and Battalion Staff—Three Cavalry.

Brigade Headquarters Staff—Four Cavalry.

Armored Regiments (L) (2)—Regimental Commander 2, Battalion Commanders 6, Regimental & Battalion Staff 6. All Cavalry.

Armored Regiment (M) (1)—Regimental Commander 1, Battalion Commanders 2, Regimental & Battalion Staff 3. All Infantry.

Field Artillery Regiment (1)—Commanding Officer, Battalion Commander & Staff, Four Field Artillery. Engineer Battalion—Three Corps of Engineer.

Infantry Regiment (Rifle) (1)—Commanding Officer, Battalion Commander & Staff, Six Infantry.

Field Artillery Battalion (1)—Commanding Officer & Staff, three Field Artillery.

Medical Battalion (1)—Commanding Officer & Staff, three Medical Corps.

Ordnance Co.—One (Company Officer), Ordnance Department.

Quartermaster Battalion (1)—Battalion Commander, one Quartermaster Corps.

Reserve Officers

Division Headquarters Company—One Infantry or Cavalry.

Signal Company—One Signal Corps.

Reconnaissance Battalion—Four Cavalry.

Brigade Headquarters Company—One Infantry or Cavalry.

Armored Regiment (L) (2)—38 Cavalry.

Armored Regiment (M) (1)—11 Infantry.

Field Artillery Regiment—Six Field Artillery.

Engineer Battalion—4 Corps of Engineers.

Infantry Regiment (Rifle) (1)—15 Infantry.

Field Artillery Battalion—5 Field Artillery.

Medical Battalion—3 Medical Corps.

Ordnance Company—1 Ordnance Department.

Quartermaster Battalion—3 Quartermaster Corps.

Regular and Reserve Officers

Commissioned Cadres for each of the 10 GHQ Reserve Tank Battalions will be composed of 8 Regular Army Officers (Battalion Commander and Staff) and 4 Reserve Officers of Company grade as Company Officers.

While the duties shown for the officers of the Armored Divisions and the Tank Battalions will be filled initially by Regular Army Officers, officers furnished for duty with the Armored Force, will be available to the Chief of the Armored Force to replace more experienced officers now on duty with units of that force irrespective of branch, in the event he desires to have the more experienced officers assigned to cadres formed for new organizations.

## New Reception Center At Spartanburg, S. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The War Department recently selected Spartanburg as a site for an Army reception center for approximately 16,500 Trainees. Similar reception centers at Fort Bragg and Macon will provide three for the 4th Corps Area. Spartanburg and Macon will serve as reception centers for infantry, while artillerymen will be sent to Fort Bragg.

All three centers will have a 16,500 capacity and are expected to be ready for occupancy by March 15.

## Army Establishes A Chute Rating With More Pay

WASHINGTON—A "parachutist" rating has been established by the War Department for officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard, and members of the Officers Reserve Corps.

The rating applies to men who are members of the Parachute Battalions or other parachute units for whom parachute jumping is an essential part of their military duty. Included are students attending the parachute jumping schools.

At the same time it was announced that rated Parachutists will receive additional pay.

Officers and warrant officers will be rated "Parachutists" by the War Department upon approved recommendations of commanders concerned, and until such time as a fixed monthly amount is authorized by legislation as additional pay for both the flying risk and jumping hazards, officers and warrant officers thus rated will be placed on flying pay status. Officers assigned to Parachute Battalions or similar units whose duties require frequent flights in airplanes but who are not rated Parachutists, and officers under going instruction in parachute jumping prior to the time they receive a rating as parachutists will likewise be placed on flying pay status.

Enlisted men rated as Parachutists will receive a Specialist 1st Class rating. An enlisted man will be rated as a Parachutist by the commander of the unit of which he is a member, the number thus rated being restricted by the allotment of Specialist 1st Class in the unit concerned.

It was ordered further that the Specialist 1st Class rating may also be given to enlisted men on duty as instructors at a Parachute Training School in a jumping capacity, and to enlisted men undergoing instruction in parachute jumping prior to the time they receive the Parachutist rating. Enlisted men rated as Specialist 1st Class on this basis will not be placed or maintained on flying pay status.

In order to provide sufficient Specialist 1st Class ratings for enlisted men who qualify as Parachutists, the allotment of grades and rating to the 501st Parachute Battalion—now in training at Ft. Benning, Ga.—has been increased by 363 such ratings and decreased by 57 Specialist 2d Class ratings.

## Vet Tells Selectees Army Never Beaten

EL PASO—A quiet man with a dozen World War medals on his chest stepped up on the platform at Liberty Hall here and gave the city's first draft volunteers a sendoff.

He was Capt. Clyde Cameron Stuart who served with the French and British from 1914 to 1918.

He told the volunteers: "You are going into the finest army the world has ever known, an army that never has been beaten and, I suppose, never will be."

## Fort Ord Entertainers To Start Broadcast Series on Dec. 1

FT. ORD, Calif.—A series of Sunday afternoon broadcasts featuring soldiers of Ft. Ord will be started over 56 stations of the Mutual Broadcasting Company on Dec. 1.

So successful have been the Army broadcasts over KDON recently, the post was invited to inaugurate the series, which will originate with that station and will be piped down the line to the other members of the network.

Outstanding musical talent from the 7th Division, Corps and other troops here is being assembled for the initial program, to be dedicated to the mothers of soldiers listening in: Relatives of thousands of Ord men will be able to tune in and hear stirring songs sung by a large Army chorus and played by an Army orchestra.

The first program will be broadcast from 4 to 4:30 P. M., Pacific Time. Later programs will include comedy and variety features.

## QM Contracts are Awarded

WASHINGTON—Contracts totaling \$11,799,159 have been awarded by the War Department for the Quartermaster Corps. A sum of \$5,546,195 will be spent for construction of a replacement center at Camp Wiltsers, Tex., \$4,838,913 for a cantonment and replacement center at Fort Knox, Ky., and \$1,419,051 for trucks.



## Martin B-26 Bomber Now Being Tested By Manufacturer

WASHINGTON — Preliminary ground tests are being conducted on the Martin B-26 at the Glenn Martin aircraft plant in Baltimore, the War Department has announced. Actual flight tests are scheduled for the near future.

The B-26 is a new type medium bomber of midwing monoplane design with a retractable tricycle type landing gear. Construction is all-metal monocoque. It has two Pratt and Whitney 18 cylinder engines rated at 1850 horsepower. The propellers are automatic electric, four-bladed, full-feathering with diameters of 13 feet 6 inches.

The gross weight of the plane is 26,625 pounds, and provisions are available for a crew of five.

Upon completion of the preliminary ground and test flights here the plane will be flown to Dayton, O., where it will get complete acceptance tests from Army Air Corps test pilots.

## Sergeant Retires; Had 30-year Rec.

FT. MONROE, Va.—With official commendation for his "faithful record of service," First Sgt. Joseph Fitzpatrick of the 6th Ordnance Co., Ft. Monroe, was placed on the retired list of the Army on Oct. 31. He had served 330 years in recruiting and ordnance outfits.

The retirement order reads: "The service of Sergeant Fitzpatrick has been honorable and faithful. His record of service is worthy of emulation by his comrades in the military service. The best wishes of the commissioned and enlisted personnel follows Sergeant Fitzpatrick in his well earned retirement."

## Cavalry Shows Heels To Armored Cars In the Desert

EL PASO—Hard-riding troopers charged across sandy wastes that would discourage a tank in a spectacular mimic war demonstration near here. The exercise was designed to prove the cavalry's contention that the horse is still a vital part of the Army.

Three hundred mounted soldiers left armored scout cars bogged down in the desert as they simulated the capture of an enemy position. They employed new tactics devised by the modernized 1st Cavalry Division. In position, the troopers quickly dismounted to fire machine guns and rifles, fighting afoot as in actual war.

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## Legion Urges Uniform For Home Guards

INDIANAPOLIS—A resolution requesting the Army to adopt a uniform for State Guard units of the nation was approved by the adjutants and post commanders group of the American Legion in annual session recently.

The Legion officials, representing the organization's 58 Divisions also went on record with a resolution requesting the Government to issue a commemorative stamp in recognition of the Legion's 25th anniversary in 1943.

## Army To Welcome All Aid From Civic Organizations

WASHINGTON — The War Department has assured civic organizations that the Army would welcome aid in protecting soldiers from intemperance and vice surrounding military camps.

Declaring that "the morals of the Army have always been a matter of pride to its personnel," the Department gave notice in a statement that the Army was looking to civilian communities adjacent to military reservations to clean up undesirable moral conditions and provide wholesome recreation for soldiers.

## Astor Kin No. 1 Volunteer

NEW YORK—John Astor Drayton, great-grandson of the first John Jacob Astor and nephew of William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, was the No. 1 man named for Army service at local draft board No. 32.

## He's Twice a Volunteer



"PRIVATE MARRIES SERGEANT" sounds like "man bites dog," from the news standpoint, but that's just what Private Ben H. Slusser Jr. did to pretty Pricilla Lois Baker, a sergeant in the first-aid unit of the McAllister Volunteers, a home guard unit. The wedding took place in the presence of the volunteer unit members at City Field, Miami, Fla., a few days ago. Chaplain W. Lincoln Phillips tied the knot. If the Sergeant makes a good wife—and you can see that she will by looking at her—she'll likely do a little captaining around home. The couple met on the drill field just three months ago.

—Miami Herald Photo

## How State Guard Will Be Organized Explained by Asst. Sec. Patterson

(The following statement regarding the organization of the State Guard, often called the Home Guard, by Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, is from his recent address at the Annual Department Commanders and Adjutant Conference, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.)

The thought naturally arises in your minds: "What now? How can the American Legion best serve the nation in the present emergency?"

First, I assure you to keep up your keen and vital interest in the national defense, both as an organization and as individuals. Second, pass on your patriotic example to the young men who are being called to the colors.

Your great opportunity for practical service will fall within the field of home service. The suggestion has been made that you be organized as the Home Guards of the American Legion. I think it would be a mistake to establish any such organization. The whole strength of the American Legion lies in its civilian character. At the time we were established we prided ourselves on the Legion's essential non-military character. Our status as a civilian organization has never been seriously impugned. We cannot afford to have it impugned now.

In providing for the interior defense of the country in the present emergency we shall, of course, be able to profit by our shortcomings of 1917. The National Guard was called to Federal service on August 5th in that year, but part of it did not reach the mobilization camps until some time in October because it was engaged in guarding civil installations and could not be replaced for the reason that there was no organized group to replace it with. Thus many thousand capable soldiers, trained or partly trained, were held back for two months and more at a time when time itself was the most precious commodity in the world.

In addition to these National Guardsmen, in the early stage of the World War, 100,000 Federal troops were engaged in guarding shoppards, docks, railroad terminals, arsenals, bridges, tunnels, canal locks, waterways, waterworks, reservoirs, dams, and mines.

The demand for Federal guards for all classes of industry assumed an alarming aspect as acts of sabotage, which had been quite numerous before our declaration of war, increased with our entry. In the Eastern Department alone, up to December 31, 1917, some 534 concerns requested Federal military guards, and only 39 of these requests could be granted.

It was to relieve this intolerable situation that the Home Guard was organized. It began, in some sections, spontaneously—people who wanted to do their bit, or people who were genuinely concerned. Later, the War Department, desiring to get some organization into the picture, and aware of the genuine need for a home guard, urged the States to form formal organizations, which were recognized by an act of Congress passed June 14, 1917. This act authorized the Secretary of War at his discretion to issue to the Home Guard, through the State governors, such equipment and supplies as could be spared by the War Department.

Agreements were reached between the War Department and the State governments whereby federal or federalized forces guarded only those installations which belonged to the Federal Government (arsenals and the like) or were essential to the nation's military effort (such as powder and arms plants), while the State forces took over the guarding of points important to the well-being of the civil population, such as aqueducts and reservoirs.

During the World War, Home Guard organizations reached a total strength of 79,000 in twenty-seven States. At the end of hostilities

## Additional National Guard Units Ordered to Duty on Dec. 23

### Guard Gets Captain To Persuade Father Enlist As a Cook

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Weldon Goings has been a member of the Ohio National Guard for three years, and before being inducted into Federal service and sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., Weldon always ate at home. The meals were cooked by his father and Weldon says there "just ain't a better cook."

Then came the War Department orders which sent Weldon's outfit to Camp Shelby. If there was anything Weldon missed, it was his father's home cooking. He decided to do something about it.

First he talked to his Dad and tried to get him to join the Army as a cook, especially the 37th Division. Weldon's outfit, Lester Goings, the father, has had 15 years experience as a cook in the Army. The son failed to persuade Mr. Goings, so he prevailed on his company captain to "talk him into it."

The captain was more successful, for in no time the elder Goings signed up, and to Weldon's joy, his dad was made cook for his company.

What's more, they live in tents across the company street from each other at Camp Shelby. Weldon, when he isn't enjoying his father's cooking, blows the bugle for his outfit.

### Col. Lewis Commandant of Army Industrial College

WASHINGTON—The War Department has announced appointment of Lt. Col. John E. Lewis, U. S. A., as commandant of the Army Industrial College here. Now assistant commandant of the college, he succeeds Col. Francis H. Miles, who has been transferred to the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

The first line officer ever to be named head of the Army Industrial College, which specializes in procurement problems, Col. Lewis is a native of Emporia, Kan. He graduated from West Point in 1912 and was appointed a second lieutenant of cavalry. He transferred to the Field Artillery in 1921.

Col. Lewis is a graduate of the Mounted Service School, the Field Artillery School, the Air Corps Tactical School, the Chemical Warfare School, Command and General Staff School, the Army Industrial College, and the Army War College.

they were disbanded and their equipment returned to the War Department. They rendered excellent service, their principal contribution being their release of an equivalent number of men—nearly three divisions—for combat training and service.

In the present emergency the Home Guard will perform much the same functions as were assigned it in 1917 and 1918, with one or two highly important differences. In the first place, it will be known as State Guard instead of Home Guard. The State Guard will be alert to the fact that the wars of today know no front line—that a tiny village hundreds of miles behind the theoretical front may suddenly become the scene of desperate and blazing action.

The War Department is preparing instructional matter on this and other phases of civil defense. It is also drawing up a schedule of regulations governing the State Guard of which I am at liberty to give you a brief preview, although I haven't to add that the State Guard does not come within the purview of the office of The Assistant Secretary of War.

States desiring to organize a State Guard are required to prepare a comprehensive program of organization and training for guard duty, handling disorderly crowds, and overcoming the light resistance of armed forces. The attention of the State Guard will be particularly directed toward the guarding of utilities, power plants, water works, industrial plants, docks, railroad yards, air fields, and other sensitive areas. The State Guard will be formed as infantry or as military police. Tables of organization will be furnished, but as a guide only. The States will be required to submit to the War Department their organization and training program for the State Guard.

The War Department will issue a certain amount of equipment to the

WASHINGTON—The 35th Division (Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri), the 153d Infantry (Arkansas), and the 110th Observation Squadron (Missouri) National Guard will be ordered into Federal service December 23, 1940, as part of the Second Army, commanded by Gen. Ben Lear, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn.

Monday, November 25, 1940 has been previously announced as a tentative date of induction into Federal service for these organizations.

As facilities become available, the 35th Division and 153d Infantry (GHQ Reserve Troops), will go into training at Camp Joseph T. Rountree, Ark. The 110th Observation Squadron (GHQ Reserve) will be stationed at the Municipal Airport, Little Rock, Ark.

On November 18, the 56th Cavalry Brigade (Texas) was ordered to be inducted into Federal service. The brigade is being concentrated at Fort Bliss, Tex. its staging area until the early part of 1941. The organization was the only National Guard unit to be inducted on this date.

**Other Inductions**  
One National Guard officer from each of the following organizations to be inducted into Federal service on or about November 25 was ordered to active duty last week as advance liaison officer of his unit at the Training Center where the unit is to train:

31st Division, Fla., Ala., Minn.

La., Camp Blanding, Fla.

36th Division, Texas, Camp Bowie, Tex.

192d Tank Bn., Wis., Ill., O.

Ky., Fort Knox, Ky.

106th Cavalry (Hs-Mech), Illinois

Camp Livingston, La.

128th Field Artillery, (75-mm

Gun, tr. dr.), Missouri, Fort Jackson, S. C.

147th Field Artillery (75-mm

Gun, tr. dr.), South Dakota, Fort Ord, Cal.

214th Coast Artillery (AA), Georgia, Camp Stewart, Ga.

102d Radio Int. Co., California

Fort Ord, Cal.

106th Observation Squadron, Alabama, Municipal Airport, Jacksonville, Fla.

111th Observation Squadron, Texas, Municipal Airport, Brownsville, Tex.

112th Observation Squadron, Ohio

Fort Bragg, N. C.

The 101st Observation Squadron (Massachusetts) and the 152d Observation Squadron (Rhode Island) were inducted into Federal service on or about the same date—November 25, 1940, but these organizations did not send advance liaison officers to their future Training Centers since it is contemplated that they will remain at their own installations until the early part of 1941.

Training Center for the 101st Observation Squadron will be Camp Edwards, Massachusetts; for the 152d Observation Squadron, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

States for the use of the State Guard. It will consist of 1917 field rifles and small accessories.

Certain other individual equipment will be available for purchase from the War Department. The equipment which the War Department furnishes will be for a force not more than one-half the strength of the National Guard of the State.

State Guard units will be organized in the manner provided by the laws of the individual States.

In States which have no State militia or whose home guard laws hangovers from twenty-odd years ago, are no longer operative, legislation will be necessary.

Most State legislatures will not meet until January, there will inevitably be some delay in the organizing of many State Guard units.

I hope to see thousands of Legionnaires taking their places in the State Guards to their home States once these are organized. Let me have authority for the maintenance of peace and order within the State lodge where it constitutionally belongs—in the Governor and his police authorities. Your readiness to serve will be an inspiring example to the young men who will thereafter be released for more exacting duties.

Most important, the actual service you render will be invaluable.

It is even possible to envisage circumstances under which it would become as essential to the national security as anything you did or stood ready to do in the World War. And don't let anybody tell you are too old. For this particular service, call it judgment, tact and diplomacy, you are more ideally fitted than if you were young fellows in your twenties—the young fellows you were in 1918.



# Ah, Wud the Power the Gift to Gie Us— to Be As Fast As Ithers See Us!



THEY LOOK PLENTY HOT but they're not—these old tank monsters at Fort Meade, Md. The picture shows a group of the now obsolete tanks that were built for the U. S. Army during the World War. The machines are too slow and cumbersome for combat duty today since all armies of the world that have been outfitted up to the minute have speedy tanks and motorized vehicles of all descriptions. Our Army authorities recently turned some tanks of the above type over to Canada for training purposes but we still have a good many left, scattered around Army posts and in museums.

—Baltimore Sun Photo

## 259 Tanks Slither In Georgia Mud As Troops Stage Mimic War

FORT BENNING, Ga.—This is one of the best improved establishments in the U. S. Army, but at full-scale field exercises this week rain and fog hampered the movements of tanks and parachutists and brought war down to its ultimate focus—the slogging doughboy, the man in the mud.

Two hundred fifty-nine hell-bugs of the First Armored Division struggled through the slick red mud in support of foot troops to demonstrate the power of a modern field force. The 501st Parachute Battalion, only one in the Army, was forced to cancel its mass jumping plans because of the weather. The conventional soldier trudged through the mud, his rifle and bayonet in his hands.

In the wake of an artillery assault and theoretical hail of aerial bombs, the tanks raced over fields and rode roughshod over small trees to overwhelm a simulated enemy force. More than 3000 tank troops, artillery and ground soldiers took part in the show.

The tanks included nine new medium vehicles weighing 20 tons. After they had raced forward in irregular formation over a half-mile front, an advance guard crept down the banks of Ochiltree creek under heavy supporting fire. This was to demonstrate how a stream crossing might be forced without waiting for engineers to build a bridge.

### Veteran Master Sergeant Now a Warrant Officer

FT. BENNING, Ga.—After holding the highest rank the Army offers an enlisted man—that of master sergeant—for 16 years, John C. Stanford of the Infantry School Detachment here has been made a Warrant Officer in the Regular Army.

The warrant officer enlisted on Apr. 7, 1917, in the A. E. F., where he served until the World War was over. After attaining the rank of 1st sergeant, he served in the tank corps from 1919 until 1923, and upon being promoted to the grade of master sergeant, served with the Tank Schools from 1923 until 1932.

The tankman came to Fort Benning in 1932 and was assigned to duty with the Reproduction Plant of the Infantry School. He will retain his present position, that of production manager of the plant, and assistant to Maj. James H. McDonough.

### Northwest Air District



A NEW COMMAND was given Maj. Gen. John F. Curry as he was elevated to his present rank recently with assignment as Commander of the Northwest Air District, Spokane, Wash. Gen. Curry has been commanding the 10th Pursuit Wing at Hamilton Field, Calif. He is a native of New York and a graduate of West Point.

## Miami Home Guards Want Uniforms

MIAMI — Regretting that city funds were unavailable for the purpose, Mayor Alexander Orr Jr. was forced to deny the request of the McAllister Volunteers for \$3,000 to purchase uniforms and other home guard equipment.

The mayor explained to Maj. C. L. Libby, commandant of the unit, that such responsibility was one of national or state government, and that the municipality could make no such appropriations.

## Army Will Ask Next Congress For 5 Billion

WASHINGTON—The Army will ask the next Congress for an additional \$5,000,000,000 if it is thought necessary to defend the Western Hemisphere with 3,000,000 men.

The cost of equipping such a force would be \$8,000,000,000 dollars, authoritative sources said, but \$3,000,000,000 remain unexpended from current appropriations.

Present plans call for 2,000,000 men under arms by June 30, 1942. General Marshall has estimated that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men would be needed if a major war were to break out in this hemisphere.

The \$3,000,000,000 still unspent, it was said, has been deferred, pending settlement of plans to give rearmament orders priority over those of industry.

Contemplated is the purchase of \$600,000,000 in guns and tanks, \$300,000,000 in planes, \$600,000,000 for clothing, transportation and bedding, \$200,000,000 for expanding military posts, and \$465,000,000 for industrial plant construction and expansion.

### German Vet of World War Meets "enemy" Officer He Opposed in Battle

CAMDEN, N. J.—Twenty-two years ago Anton Schmager fought on the Somme in the World War as a German machine gunner. Today he is in America. A few days ago he took his son to the recruiting office here, where the boy enlisted in the Corps of Engineers.

As the recruiting officer behind the desk was questioning Rudolph, Schmager felt he had met the officer before. He had. The officer was Col. Lee Summer, who fought in the Somme battle—on the American side.

### Quartermaster to Dix

FT. TOTTEN, N. Y.—Maj. George Wald, QMC, post quartermaster here, is to be assigned to the 91st Quartermaster Battalion at Ft. Dix in the near future.

## Mechanized Force Reveals Striking Power at Fort Knox Demonstration

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Clanging and rattling through smoke screens, with bullets from 300 machine guns drumming tattoos on their steel flanks, 70 tanks recently demonstrated to visiting newspaper men the strength of the Army's new striking power.

Live ammunition was used, officers explained, largely to accustom troops to battle conditions. Afterward a careful check proved the tanks had come through the heavy barrage with no casualties to the personnel.

Confronted by the seemingly impossible task of expanding itself twelve-fold, the Armored Force has already increased its strength three and a half times since its formation, July 10, with an initial complement of 7,400 men and 1,800 vehicles. It is hoped that by next summer it will be a self-contained army of 84,000 men and 20,000 tanks, scout cars, motorcycles, half-track carriers and trucks.

Organized around the nucleus of the 7th Cavalry Brigade (mechanized) and a considerable portion of the Infantry's skeletonized tank units, Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee has created two armored divisions that are now about 70 per cent equipped with fairly modern weapons.

A third division will be formed in March, and another in June. Personnel trained in the first two divisions, together with Selectees, will be assigned to the newer units.

The recent demonstration was the first public display, and probably the greatest concentration of American mechanized forces ever assembled. Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, acting chief of the force during the illness of General Chaffee, ordered a road review of the first armored division and force and armored car headquarters unit.

The review revealed that the Force has considerable obsolescent material and somewhat outmoded equipment. But these deficiencies are being rapidly replaced. New 22-ton medium tanks, mounting a 75-mm howitzer, should be delivered next spring; and the new half-track scout cars will be issued as soon as they come off the assembly lines.

The 1st Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, has about 75 of the new light tanks, each mounting a 37-mm instead of the 50-caliber machine gun. The 2nd Division, at Fort Benning, has a comparable number; and it is reported that about one hundred are being manufactured each month.

### Expansions Planned

For military drill purposes, older tanks fill in for the medium tanks in the organization. When complete, each division will have an armored brigade composed of three regiments, two light and one medium. Each brigade will have 274 light and 110 medium tanks, an artillery regiment of 105-mm howitzers and an engineer battalion.

With the armored brigades will be other important elements: Planes for observation and bombing, a battalion consisting of a company of riflemen in fast moving trucks. There will also be a detachment of motorcycle troops. To complete the combat forces will be a supporting infantry-artillery team, composed of

an infantry regiment and a howitzer battalion. An echelon of quartermaster, ordnance and medical troops will also be attached.

While styled similarly to the German armored divisions that swept through the lowlands and France, General Scott said the unit was not patterned after those of the Germans. Rather, he said, it conforms to the plans worked out by American Army tankmen during the past ten years, which were proved correct by the success of quite similar German units on the battlefield.

Gen. George C. Marshall some months ago announced that the plans were to create ten armored divisions in the American Army; but there is some speculation as to whether this figure will go beyond six divisions.

### To Be Completed By June

By June it is expected that the armored divisions will be entirely equipped, except that all the new medium tanks will not yet be supplied, and the complete replacement of 75's by 155's will not be accomplished.

Ten separate General Headquarters Reserve tank battalions are planned. One exists now at Fort Meade, Md., and another is being organized at Fort Knox as the tank companies from the National Guard divisions of Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Illinois report for duty.

At Fort Knox, the principal task is schooling and preparation. At present there is an enrollment of 225 officers and 1,800 enlisted men. By February, Lt. Col. Stephen J. Henry, commandant, expects to have at least 5,000 students, and to be graduating 500 each week. It is not an easy task. The Armored Force requires a large proportion of skilled technicians. Recruits attend school and are graduated as drivers, radio operators, gunners and other specialists.

The first thousand selectees reported early this week and were assigned to the First Division. After three months of special recruit training they will be assigned to companies and taught to be tankmen.

The second draft of Selectees is scheduled to arrive on December 2, and will bring the First Division up to full strength of 11,500 men.

### New Mess Halls at Chanute To Cost Nearly Half Million

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Construction has begun on two new mess halls here that will accommodate 6000 men each. Maj. B. F. Vandervoort, construction quartermaster at the post, said the two new buildings would cost nearly a half million dollars. At present there are two other mess halls at the field—the main hall in the permanent barracks and the one in the older section.

### Blessed Events at Post

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Two babies were born at the station hospital here this week. A daughter was born to Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, 1st Training Battalion, and a son to Tech Sgt. and Mrs. Clarence A. Auger, medical detachment.

## Mo.-Kans. Selectees Lauded by Officers

LEAVENWORTH, Kans.—Missouri and Kansas selectees were praised by Army officers upon their arrival at Fort Leavenworth. Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, post commander, said:

"If the first group received at the induction center is a cross section of the nation's manhood, we need have no fear about the quality of a large part of our new Army."

The inducted men will remain at the center from four to eight days and will then be transferred to units at Fort Riley, Kans., and Camp Robinson, Ark.

## Group Elects Officers to Head Reserve Corps Unit

KANSAS CITY—Members of the medical section of the Officers Reserve Corps elected the following officers to head their local organization:

Capt. E. N. Vegiard, president; Capt. C. C. Carter, vice-president; Capt. J. M. Nelson, secretary-treasurer; Capt. L. W. Krings, medical administrator; Capt. E. N. Davis, assistant treasurer; Capt. T. M. Petermann, aid to president.

At the last meeting Capt. Vegiard and Capt. Carter held a discussion on "Duties of Summer Encampment."



## First Negro Unit Of Artillery now Training at Sill

FORT SILL, Okla. — The country's first Negro artillery unit, the 349th F. A., demonstrated to visiting newspaper men the rapidity with which American soldiers can be fashioned.

Although reactivated only three months ago, the colored regiment marched with all the precision and snap of veterans. They passed in review before a delegation of the press engaged in special War Department tour of defense installations, and then fired a gunnery problem, bracketing their target with the initial shots.

Our peacetime armies have long had Negro cavalry and infantry troops. Only recently the 24th Infantry celebrated its 71st anniversary. It was colored troops of the 11th Cavalry that bore the brunt of Pancho Villa's raid into Columbus, in 1916. Two months later, reconnaissance detachments of the 10th Cavalry, on the punitive expedition into Mexico, distinguished themselves in the fight at Carrizal against overwhelming numbers and with heavy casualties. Other Negro regiments possess proud records and many battle streamers on their colors.

To Col. A. L. P. Sands goes the honor of commanding the first Negro artillery. The officers are white, but the men are mostly recruits from Texas and Oklahoma. But there is a leavening of old timers, mostly non-coms, drawn chiefly from Regular Army sources.

One of them, Sgt. Hansen Outley, fired, on November 11, 1918, his regiment's last shot in the World War. For a time he acted as chief of staff of the Liberian Army, learned to fly in Germany, and has 1,500 hours flying time.

The visiting newspaper men reported that signs of tremendous expansion were in evidence everywhere. The 51,300-acre reservation is the home of the Army's new artillery school.

Considerable construction remains to be done, but because of the relatively mild climate, quartering of the personnel under canvas is not objectionable. The greatest handicap under which the construction engineers labor, is the lack of modern equipment.

The firing watched by the news men was part of the instruction courses of the field artillery school, of 12 weeks' duration. The shooting was directed by student officers and their instructors. A bore-safe precession fuse, relatively new to the service, was used in the shells. Nearly 850 students, from second lieutenants up to generals, are expected to be busy eight hours a day in the school by mid-winter.

Brig. Gen. D. C. Cubbison, commandant of the school, predicted that eventually enrollment would exceed the record of the World War days when 1,200 officers were here under instruction.

## Chicago Selectees Warmly Welcomed At Ft. Sheridan

CHICAGO—Strapping youngsters 199 of them, called to duty under the peacetime conscription law, were inducted into service at the 122d F. A. Armory last week.

Capt. Carl Goering administered the oath in a club room of the armory, decorated with mementoes of the regiment's service on the Mexican Border and the World War. It was an inspiring setting for the younger men.

James Manning, 26 years old, was the first to pass all medical tests. He stands 6 ft. 4 1/2 inches, and was pronounced a fine specimen by examining physicians.

Immediately after the induction the first contingent of accepted recruits were shipped to Fort Sheridan. Upon arrival they were greeted by a 66-piece band and a guard of honor to escort them to the parade ground. There, Brig. Gen. Clyde R. Abraham, post commander, delivered an address of welcome, stressing the democratic institutions of the Army.

The first night the recruits found their bunks made down, waiting for them. But if they had any illusion that such service would be permanent, it was quickly dispelled by an old-time sergeant. "You're in the Army now," he told them. "And after tomorrow each man will be responsible for the care of his own bunk. Now turn in and get a good night's sleep. You'll need it!"

## Here's How Its Done



WHEN YOU SHOW YOUR SISTER HOW to make up a bed, you're getting good. In this picture, Cpl. Roy Schuster, 215th Coast Artillery Regiment, is shown demonstrating to his sister, Betty, how a soldier makes his own bed. —Philadelphia Inquirer Photo

## Army Titles Come from Many Tongues

WASHINGTON—Seems that the Greeks were about the only nation which had no word for American military titles.

Most everybody else did. The names stretch back into Dutch, Middle English, Scandinavian, Old French, Spanish and Latin.

At the bottom of the Army is the private. If there is anybody less private than a private in the Army he has not come to official notice—so that isn't the origin of the term. The name probably dates from the private armies of feudal barons in Europe.

A notch up comes the corporal. His name is derived from the Latin "caput," meaning head and, therefore, chief. Strangely enough, that's where the captain gets his title too. The sergeant is simply one who serves. In the Army he serves to carry out the instructions of commissioned officers.

The obvious original meaning of lieutenant was a deputized commanding officer. It's French, of

course—lieu (place); tenant (holding). The major used to be a sergeant major—a superior servant would be the literal translation. He was a battalion officer under the regimental commander.

Next above the major is the lieutenant colonel and above him the colonel. The colonel gets his title from imperial Rome—the one who commanded a column. And since the column often contained an entire legion, the rank then was much the same as it is today when the colonel commands a regiment.

The colonel takes orders from a brigadier general.

Brigadier is from an Italian word meaning "brawl." Go on from there. The word brigand (robber) is its cousin. A major general was simply a greater general than a brigadier. The general, of course, is the Army's top man, and a lieutenant general is his "vice-president," therefore senior to the major general.

## Army Can Use Cargadors And Lots of Other Fellows

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif.—Cargadors who enter the Army will probably find themselves employed as—cargadors. The same rule applies to balloon basket repairmen, topographical computer, ex-junkmen, laundry foremen, erstwhile employees of Walt Disney, embalmers and forage inspectors. In the Army, junkmen are known as "salvage men."

With its World War experience behind it, the Army this time is going to fit a million square plugs to a million square holes. So as not to overlook anyone, the new classification system is going to be applied not only to the one-year trainees, but to every man in the Army.

Here at Hamilton Field, where recruits are received daily, Capt. Herbert S. Beeks is in charge of the classification work. He and a staff of 12 enlisted men sit at tables and interview new men. A standard form, 10 by 12 inches, closely ruled, is filled out for each recruit. Among other things, information on the card includes, entertainment experience, linguistic ability, education, athletic prowess, previous occupation, physical condition and the type of duty he man desires.

After the cards are filled out, the men are given aptitude tests, grades of which are entered on their records. The cards are then passed through modern filing machines, where 272 separate occupation classifications are listed. Then if Lt. Charles W.

Bates, personnel adjutant, is called upon to furnish a specialist to any unit, he sets the machine by an adjustment of rods holding the cards, pushes a button, and down drop the cards of men qualified in that work.

So if you know any cargadors who are thinking of enlisting, tell them they can probably continue in their own work throughout their Army career. A cargador, incidentally, is a man who in the Army "loads, handles and cares for pack mules and horses."

## Trade Barriers Hinder Defense Program

LOS ANGELES—Lack of uniformity in State trucking laws was blamed here recently for impeding the progress of National Defense. Speaking before the convention of the American Trucking Association, Morris H. Glazer of Washington, D. C., said:

"There are some 3,000 trade barriers of one kind or another," many of which directly affect motor trucking. "Already these barriers have affected the National Defense program."

"Recently the Army wanted a lot of horses shipped from Oregon to Monterey. California truck operators couldn't do the job because they could not load their equipment nearly as heavily in Oregon as is legal in California."

"Shipment of plane parts from a southern state to Baltimore is hampered because of low maximum load limits in the south as well as high freight rates."

## First L. A. Recruits At Ft. MacArthur

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The first contingent of Southern California men, including 60 from L. A., to be inducted swung promptly into Army life.

They took lessons from Regulars on how to make up their bunks, enjoyed their first meal—roast beef—and looked like soldiers as soon as they got on their uniforms.

Sixty-two checked in at Fort MacArthur, where they were issued clothing and equipment. Settled in quarters, they appeared for dinner in uniform. Later they were interviewed concerning their occupational aptitudes.

Of the selectees received at MacArthur, 311 were to go to Fort Ord, near Monterey, and to Fort Rosenbrank.

One hundred will stay at MacArthur for 90 days and then be assigned to the 3rd Coast Artillery. Other Southern Californians will go to posts throughout the West.

## 56th Cavalry Brigade Ordered to Active Duty

HOUSTON—Four units of the 56th Cavalry Brigade, first Texas National Guard elements to be ordered into active duty, were mobilized last week for a period of training and check-up preparatory to their transfer to Fort Bliss the following Monday for a year's training. It has a complement of 400 men.

"We are a nation gone soft," declared Brig. Gen. W. B. Pyron, in explaining the necessity of training. "It will take six months to get the men in physical condition and another six months to train them in the use of modernized arms," he said.

## Shelby Rifle Range Ready for Action In January

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—January should see the beginning of rifle range target practice here, according to Col. A. E. Henderson, commanding officer of the 112th Division. Construction is being pushed rapidly and facilities should be available by the first of the year.

Eight ranges will be built, at an aggregate cost of \$350,000. They will be located in a six-mile square about 10 miles southeast of the main camp.

The range will be 4,200 ft. wide, and 2,000 yards long. It will require 7,000 cubic yards of concrete to construct protection for tails working in the butts.

Members of the rifle range board appointed by Maj. Gen. R. S. Beightler, Sr., Commanding General of the 37th Division, are: Colonel Henderson, Maj. H. S. Perry, 112th Q. M. Capt. Neal Moler, 37th Division office, Lt. Colonel Reese, executive officer of the 166th Inf., and Maj. White, 324th Inf. The latter will serve as range officer.

## Seven Ohio Officers Get Special Assignments At Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Seven Ohio officers, members of the 37th Division, now undergoing a year's training at Camp Shelby, Miss., have received special assignments in the division headquarters, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commanding general, has announced.

They are Lt. Col. Loren G. Wadsworth, Columbus, assistant to the division plans and training officer; Maj. William H. Crawford, Toledo, 14th Infantry, assistant to the division supply officer; Capt. Knox P. Proctor, Columbus, 74th Infantry Brigade, assistant to the adjutant general; Capt. Ralph L. Wolf, Columbus, 166th Infantry, assistant to the division intelligence officer, and Capt. Charles Coulter, Cleveland, aide to Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commanding general.

First Lt. Raymond J. Novotny, Akron, 112th Quartermaster Regiment, welfare officer; 1st Lt. Edward W. Gephart, Fostoria, 138th Field Artillery, assistant to the division inspector and 2d Lt. Paul J. Bowsher, 138th Field Artillery, assistant to the division ordnance officer.

## Mitchel Unit Arrives

The USAT "American Legion" docked in Balboa early on the morning of Nov. 13th, with such portions of the 9th Bombardment Group as are not proceeding later by air from their former base at Mitchel Field, N. Y. This contingent arrived under the Command of Maj. Milton A. Stone, Air Reserve, and consisted of 45 officers and 641 enlisted men. The air echelon of approximately twenty bombers, Commanded by Colonel Ross Cole, A. C., as Group Commander, will bring an additional 10 officers and 66 men.

All hands were full of eagerness to catch the first glimpses of the new surroundings and nearby Albrook Field was the mecca for many impromptu inspection parties as could be momentarily spared from unending activities on the transport.

When sufficient baggage had been put ashore, a truck convoy was headed for their destination at the new constructed base at Rio Hato. Most of the organization was transported that same day—no small feat over some 65 miles of congested highway.

They were greeted at Rio Hato by members of the 37th Pursuit Group, Commanded by Major M. Clark, A. C., who has been diligently engaged during the past months in hastily erecting the buildings which are to temporarily house the 9th Group until their eventual occupation of Howard Field, now under construction.

As the 37th Group Construction party was evacuating the camp to a return to their permanent station at Albrook Field, they endeavored to make the new arrivals from Los Angeles feel thoroughly at home by such details as erecting street signs appropriately labeled, "Broadway," "42nd Street," "Times Square" etc.

## Retired Flyer Recalled

LOWRY FIELD, Colo.—Capt. Herbert W. Anderson, former head of the armament school here, retired a year ago. Last week he was returned to active duty.

Captain Anderson is ordered to the Army Air Corps' new training schools at Moffett Field.



# 24,000 Bombers for U. S., Britain Part of Air Expansion Plan

WASHINGTON—As the automotive industry moved into the national defense picture this week, one of the greatest factory expansion programs in the history of the nation got under way. It was industry's answer to the need for thousands of airplanes.

Almost simultaneously it was announced that two new plane assembly plants would be built in the Midwest, and that the nation's plane factories had increased their floor space nearly eight million square feet in the past year.

These were prime indications that the industry can and will gear for the job of making both the U. S. and Britain supreme in the air.

The two plants, one of which will be in Detroit, will assemble parts for 24,000 British and American bombers. Three types of planes have been tentatively selected for the huge program. They are the twin-engine Martin B-26 attack bomber, the twin-engine North American B-25 attack bomber and the four-engine Consolidated B-24 long range bomber. Each of the two plants managed by the plane-makers will probably have two assembly lines. Over one will pass the factory's own product. Production of the four-engine bomber job will be split between the plants, and each will have a separate assembly line for this purpose.

## Will Employ 27,000

While no final estimate on the cost of these plants has been given, the frequently mentioned \$21,000,000 figure would indicate floor space of more than 2,700,000 square feet, and employment of 27,000 persons. Such a layout would have a capacity of 60 planes a year, it is estimated.

Power plants for the 24,000 bombers, totalling 64,000 engines of 1500 to 2000 horsepower each, will be of the radial air-cooled type produced by Wright and Pratt & Whitney. Some subcontracts on these have been let to Ford and may soon be announced for Buick and Studebaker.

So rapidly is the picture of airplane expansion changing that new survey must be made in December by the Aeronautical Chamber to bring statistics up to date.

## Made Great Strides

When the war started in September, 1939, the nation's leading airplane, engine and propeller factories had a total floor space of 9,123,143 square feet. By mid-November, 1940, this working area was increased to 17,703,230 square feet.

When the present expansion programs are completed in 1942, the grand total will have grown to 33,708,822 square feet—an area large enough to contain 580 football fields.

On the Eastern Seaboard and in the Midwest are 15 major manufacturers of planes, engines and propellers. These companies have planned by air force begun work on projects that will allow for expansion of almost five million square feet additional work space. In the past year they increased their space by nearly two million square feet, but before the program is finished they will have a total floor space of 8,514,712 square feet.

The story is the same among the leading engine manufacturers: Floor space, Sept. 1, 1939, 2,030,000 square feet; Nov. 15, 1940, 4,677,000 square feet; planned or under construction, 3,211,000 square feet; grand total, 7,888,000 square feet.



**EXPANSION**—A general scene of the Vultee Aircraft plant in California, turning out basic trainers for the Army. This scene is taking place daily all over the country. At right is a Ryan PT-20, also used by the Army.

## Total Space Increases

And for the two major propeller manufacturers:

Sept. 1, 1939, 370,000 square feet; Nov. 15, 1940, 530,000 square feet; planned or under construction, 550,000 square feet; grand total, 1,080,000 square feet.

On the Pacific Coast the six leading producers of military aircraft have set an expansion goal that will give them more than 15,000,000 square feet of working space.

In September, 1939, the six companies had factories totalling 4,188,143 square feet. Today that total has climbed to 7,909,230 square feet. When the expansion programs are completed the total working space of all plants will be 15,888,110 square feet.

## 1st Medical Regiment Has Colorful History Dating from Many World War Battles

FORD ORD, Calif.—The 1st Medical Regiment, which has been stationed here since September under the command of Col. Wilson C. Von Steiner, dates back only to the World War, but its record of gallant service under fire in France is tradition enough for any military organization.

Actually, the regiment was not organized as such until 1921, but it traces its "ancestry" to the 1st Sanitary Train of World War fame.

The 1st Sanitary Train was brought together as a unit in France September, 1917. It took part in many engagements, notably Montigny, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Saizeray, and Cantigny. At Cantigny, Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne it was thrown into action on two separate occasions.

Streamers on the 1st Medical Regiment's colors commemorate Montigny, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne, Lorraine and Verdun.

After the Armistice, the regiment was part of the American Army of Occupation stationed at Coblenz, Germany until August, 1919, when it returned to Brest and was sent to France.

During the past 21 years the outfit has been stationed at posts all

over the country. From Camp Mills, it went to Camp Meade, Md., where all but the Regulars were mustered out. It was at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., by the end of 1919, then went to Camp Dix and later Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The regiment was ordered to Ford last July, and finally settled down here in September.

## Heavy Tanks Not Needed Here Says Capt. Kutz

WASHINGTON—We don't need tanks as heavy as those used by Germany in breaking the Maginot line, says Capt. C. R. Kutz of the U. S. Army. His opinion was expressed in Army Ordnance Magazine.

There are no great fortified lines on this continent, he points out, and the nature of the terrain makes their construction unlikely. Nevertheless, there is a race now on in every country to make superheavy tanks.

Capt. Kutz feels that the successful defense measure against these huge tanks will be lighter ones armed with 75-mm guns. For attack on strongly fortified positions, he advocated the use of 105 and 155-mm guns.

## Selectees Need Not Swear Allegiance

WASHINGTON—Men enlisted in the Army under the Selective Service Act do not have to take the customary oath of allegiance to the government, it was learned as the first quota was filled this week.

While incoming Regulars must raise their right hands and swear "I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, preserve them against all enemies—obey the orders of the President," selectees will be under no such obligation.

Special regulations governing the swearing in of future citizen-soldiers reads: "They will be informed that they are now (after reading of the oath by an officer) members of the Army of the United States and given an explanation of their obligations and privileges. In the event of the refusal to take an oath or affirmation by any individual, he will not be required to receive it but will be informed that this action does not alter in any respect his obligation to the United States."

Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Judge Advocate General, explained this departure from regulations by saying that selectees are considered inducted by the force of law behind the draft itself. Thus, no oath is necessary. Volunteers are under no such obligation to enlist and must swear allegiance.

## Stimson Visits Benning And Sees Maneuvers

FT. BENNING, Ga.—After inspecting parachute troops, watching them jump, and witnessing a special combat maneuver staged by the Second Armored Division, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson left Fort Benning by plane for Fort McClellan, Ala.

He was accompanied on the trip by Brig. Gen. George S. Patton, acting commander of the Second Armored Division. Also in the War Secretary's party was his military aide, Lt. Col. Eugene A. Regnier.

At McClellan, Secretary Stimson was guest of the commander of the 27th Division, the New York National Guard organization which recently arrived for station there.

After the Armored Division tactical demonstration was finished at Benning, Secretary Stimson talked with news men. He had just watched tanks speed down a hill, plunge into the water and climb the opposite bank while only slightly slacking their speed.

With the roar of idling tank motors in the background, he voiced his satisfaction with the progress being made at Fort Benning.

## Seven Second Division Men Commended by Gen. Patton

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Seven enlisted men of the 2d Armored Division here who recently completed a course at the Coyne Electrical School, Chicago, Ill., have received commendations from their division commander, Brigadier General George S. Patton Jr.

Those receiving commendations were: Pfc. Stone Lunsford, Reconnaissance Co. 66th Armored Regiment; Pfc. Joseph A. Dann, Co. B, 17th Engineer Battalion; Cpl. Eldee Wilson, 48th Signal Co.; Pvt. William L. Wilcox, Hqs. Co., 2d Armored Division; Sgt. Adrian E. Pendarvis, Hqs. Co., 2d Armored Division; Pvt. Thomas A. Murphy, Hqs. Detachment, 48th Medical Battalion; and Pvt. Fred P. LeMaster, Hqs. Co., 66th Armored Regiment.

## More Lumber Coming Up

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Contracts totalling \$424,885.23 for lumber to be used at Ft. Riley, Kan., and Ft. Warren, Wyo., have been awarded to 18 Kansas City firms.

## Greatest Danger Is Appeasement Says White

NEW YORK—At a press conference this week, William Allen White, chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, scored appeasement, as "treason to democracy" and "our greatest danger."

The veteran Kansas editor declared a stalemate peace would leave Hitler in control of Europe, and such a situation would give him an opportunity to build a strong navy.

"He will not bomb New York," White continued. "But if his ideas should take hold in South America, you can see what would happen then. We could not cross the equator with our ships to uphold the Monroe Doctrine."

White indicated that the work of his committee for the next few months would be concentrated upon the opposition of any appeasement, and to continue aid to the Allies.

"The best way to arm Great Britain is to arm ourselves and give her half," White said. "Great Britain can not get any more out of us until we get more tanks, planes, guns and ships off the assembly line."

The phrase "short of war" used in connection with aid to Britain has changed, the editor said, to "short of a declaration of war, or sending troops abroad."

## Last Unit of 25th C. A. C. Sails for Hawaii

VENTURA, Calif.—The last contingent of the 251st Coast Artillery sailed for Hawaii last week. The detachment consisted of 30 officers and 400 men. Several hundred members of the regiment preceded them a few weeks ago, sailing in the liner S. S. Washington.

Mobile equipment will be taken to the Islands, according to Col. John H. Sherman.



## Fast Loading Artillery for Air Transport Duck Soup for Ft. Sam Houston's Ninth; Maneuver Supplements Parachutists

SAN ANTONIO—Transportation by airplane of field guns and heavily armed troops, which could strike like "lightning in the night," is being demonstrated here by the Army. This training is tied in with that of the parachutists at Fort Benning, Ga.

With a crew of eight alert soldiers under command of Col. W. H. Robertson, commander of the 9th Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, a 87-mm antitank gun was loaded and lashed securely into a "mockup" airplane—the body of a 14-passenger Army transport—in six minutes flat. The gun weighed 950 pounds. It cleared the plane's door by a scant three-quarters of an inch. Perfect team work is essential to accomplish this feat.

The demonstration was staged for newspaper correspondents who are now on tour of Army camps at the invitation of Gen. George C. Marshall. To make it more difficult, the demonstration was put on in the rain, with the crew standing in mud. The gun was not unlimbered, being rolled up a slippery runway. Still it was done in six minutes.

To transport a battalion of 900 infantrymen, with rifles, machine guns and ammunition, 50 planes would be required for the job, Col. Robertson said. Total load of the battalion would be 200,000 pounds, including sufficient ammunition for 24 hours of limited combat.

The chief problem in this form of troop movement is correct loading. For Col. Robertson it is a simple matter of utilizing the full loading capacity of each airship. He has had 12 years of general staff study and supervising problems of supply and transportation. The next problem is having the number and types of planes necessary for the task assigned.

Demonstrations were also given with individual sections of a heavy weapon company. Such an outfit carries 50-caliber machine guns, 30-caliber machine guns, 81-mm. mortars and 178 men, together with ammunition and emergency rations.

Col. Robertson said the company would be loaded on the planes in such a manner as to constitute an individual combat unit. He said Germany did just that transporting men and equipment to Norway and the Low Land countries.

"We can do just as well within the flying range of our Army and commercial transport planes," he said.

Army officials believe that transportation of combat units by air has great possibilities in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. Transport or commercial planes could land forces with ease in Caribbean areas, providing parachutists have paved the way, or they could be used on the continent in event of a disturbance that needed to be quelled quickly.

### Mess Hall for 6000 Men Going Up at Scott Field

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—The \$1,700,000 building program, to include the second largest mess hall in the Army, is nearing completion here and will probably be finished by Dec. 20. It will provide 160 new frame buildings to house 8000 men and officers. More than 15 miles of sewer and water lines are being laid.

Buildings being erected include a mess hall, 90 barracks, 22 recreation rooms, 12 administration buildings, 27 warehouses, 2 post exchanges, a fire station, 2 infirmaries, a bachelor officers' quarters to house 40, and a guardhouse. They are to be an integral part of the Air Corps radio communications school.

The new mess hall will seat 6000 men at one time, and is the second largest Army mess hall in the country. The contract for the work was released to the Evans Construction Company, Springfield, Ill., for \$209,000. This building is being built in the center of the new cantonment area.

Bids for a central boiler plant will be opened on November 26. This building must be completed within 90 days after the contract has been awarded.

### Inf. Detachment Leaves

FT. ONTARIO, N. Y.—Lt. Col. Edwin H. Johnson, Inf., has been ordered to report at Ft. Dix for temporary duty as commanding officer of the Recreational Center at that station.

The 28th Infantry detachment on duty left last Saturday for Ft. Niagara to prepare for the regiment's move to Ft. Jackson, S. C. Construction has started on officers' quarters of cantonment type to be occupied by the 369th Coast Artillery (AA), New York National Guard, on its arrival here in January. Other mobilization construction is progressing favorably.

### Library and Recreation Services Are Popular At Fort Benning

FT. BENNING, Ga.—The post's Garrison Library and Service Club plays an important part in recreational development here. Library statistics indicate an average of six hundred books are taken out daily by the 3200 members of the garrison who have library cards.

In the library are to be found 5,884 volumes of fiction, many by noted writers. The assortment includes westerns, mysteries, adventures, and romances.

Benning's recreational department has provided a home atmosphere in the library through the medium of a large open fire place and comfortable furnishings. There are desks equipped with ample stationery for the soldier's needs. Adjacent to the library is a reading room containing popular magazines of the day.

Also adjacent to the library is the Service Club, where radios are found along with games of various kinds.

Group singing is popular in the club and popular song sheets are available at request. Religious singing is enjoyed every Sunday and Wednesday night.

Relatives who visit their sons and find it necessary to remain overnight will find rooms available at the club.

### Three Regular Army Units Slated for New Posts

WASHINGTON—As soon as facilities become available, the following Regular Army units will be transferred to new stations:

1st Bn, 3d Inf., less Co. B, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Ft. Crook, Neb.; Co. B, 87th QM Bn (LM), from Ft. Snelling to Camp Robinson, Ark.; Co. D, 87th QM (LM), from Ft. Meade, S. D., to Ft. Crook.

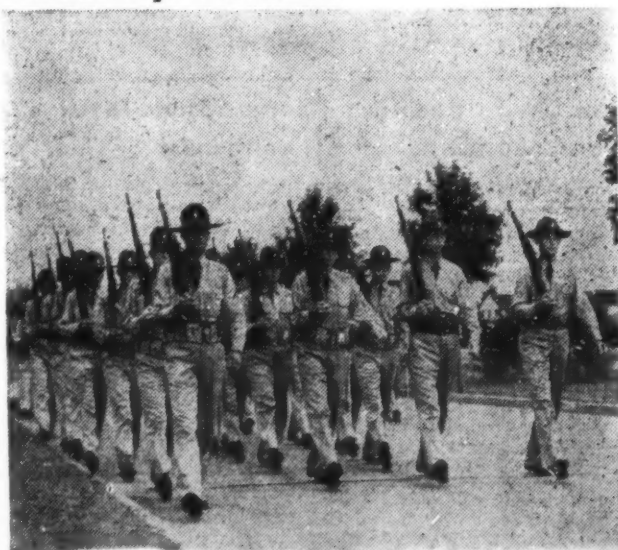
Movement of the 1st Battalion is a temporary change. It will later move to a permanent station in the VII Corps Area Training Center, Mark Twain National Forest, Rolla, Mo. The movements of Cos. B and D, 87th QM Bn are permanent changes.

### No Draft Needed in S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's selective service registrants have volunteered for military duty in such numbers, that Governor Maybank recently announced "we are not going to have to draft a single man from South Carolina" to fill our quota next month.

"I am very proud of South Carolina," he added, expressing the belief that this might be the only state with such a record.

### The Infantry Marches



THIS MODEL PLATOON of the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., home of the Army's Infantry School, swings out at 120 steps a minute in a modern column of threes. Precision and coordination are necessary to bring foot soldiers to their highest efficiency both in garrison and on the field. Doughboys who travel on foot are still called the "backbone of the Army" despite all the new equipment and weapons on ground and in the air for paving the way for the Infantry.

## School Days at Hamilton Field



IT'S SCHOOL DAYS, day and night for this group of ambitious young Air Corps students who are burning midnight "juice" often to prepare themselves for admission to one of the Army's technical schools and thus for higher rank and increased pay. The picture shows Prof. Thomas Edwards of the Marin Junior College explaining a problem in physics to the students. The scene is in a classroom at Hamilton Field, Calif.

## 70 Take Part in Radio Communications Contest, Believed First Ever Held

FORT DIX, N. J.—What is believed to be the first radio communications contest ever held in the Army was staged by the 44th Division early this week under supervision of Lt. Col. Samuel S. Auchincloss, division signal officer.

Seventy communications specialists participated in the competition. It involved not only the transmission and reception of messages, but also the use of codes employed by the Army to safeguard its information during combat.

Teams of operators and code clerks from the division's signal company and all infantry and artillery brigades and regiments were organized. A corps of umpires assigned areas to each team. At the signal "D"—a dash and two dots—sounded on a motor horn, all teams dismounted from their trucks, set up stations and tuned in on their assigned frequencies.

Ten minutes were allowed for this part of the competition. Then the division station began sending messages to brigade stations. They were in special code. The brigade stations translated them into English, re-encoded them, using different code system, and sent them back to division.

A similar procedure was followed within each regimental installation, where two radio sets and crews of operators were at work.

All operations were timed by the umpires. Speed counted 30 per cent toward the final score, and accuracy, adherence to form and neatness, 70 per cent. The team with the highest efficiency was determined by a board of officers headed by Col. Auchincloss.

According to the division signal officer, past experience in radio operation has shown that it is not always possible to fix responsibility for errors of operators, between the transmitting and receiving operators. In this contest, however, all communications between the division and brigade teams was recorded automatically on a tape, which was compared with the final results when the board of judges made its deliberations.

Two types of radio sets were used in the exercise. The larger, known in the service as SCR 171 is transported by motor and has a broadcasting range of 15 miles. It is used for communication in the division networks. The smaller sets known as SCR 131 or SCR 161 are portable, and have a range of five miles. They are used in the regimental network.

Col. Auchincloss has had 14 years communications experience in civilian life. Before induction into federal service, he was vice president of the New York Quotations company, which operates the ticker service for the New York Stock Exchange.

## Photo Hobby Is His Success Ladder

BEAUFORT, N. C.—A hobby that began with a small folding camera has led Harry W. Tyler, a native of this city, to a sergenty in the Army and use of some of the finest photographic equipment in the world.

When he joined the Army in 1939 and arrived in Hawaii, Tyler requested that he be assigned to the photo section at Wheeler Field. Because of his excellent work in the laboratories

there he was detailed as a student in the first class of the 18th Wing Ground and Aerial Photographic school. He was graduated in February.

Tyler was then transferred to his present station, the 4th Reconnaissance Squadron at Hickman Field. Later, he went to the Armament division of the technical school there and was graduated second in his class.

He made corporal in August and was appointed air mechanic, 2d class. On October 2, he was again advanced, this time to the grade of sergeant, and he is now aerial photographer and gunner on the combat crew of his ship.

### Blanding Ready for Troops Early in December

JACKSON, Miss.—Camp Blanding, Fla., where thousands of Southern Guardsmen will train for the next year, will be ready for occupancy early in December, it is reported by Lt. Col. George H. Snyder.

The former Mississippi adjutant general made an inspection trip to the post at the request of Gov. Paul B. Johnson. He said the camp is on the shores of beautiful Kingsley lake, about 30 air miles from Jacksonville.

"The camp hospital of 2000 beds is nearing completion," Colonel Snyder added. "Construction of warehouses, mess halls and tent frames is progressing rapidly."

The troops will be housed in screen tents, each of which will be equipped with coal and wood stoves. The camp itself is 150 feet above sea level, and the countryside was described by the colonel as shaded with a profuse growth of scrub palm and palmetto.

## Ask \$47,500,000 For Army Housing Projects

WASHINGTON—An allocation of \$47,500,000 for the construction of defense housing projects was requested this week by Secretary Stimson.

The Secretary reported that work was proposed for President Roosevelt's second annual National Defense Appropriation Act of 1940.

The projects range from a dwelling unit at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., to a 600-dwelling unit for enlisted men at Fort Knox, Ky. Estimated rentals will be from \$10 to \$20 for enlisted men.

Other Army posts specified in construction request were: Fort Devens, Mass., on army property, 300 permanent dwelling units for enlisted men.

Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., off army property, 200 permanent dwelling units for enlisted personnel.

Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, village, New York, off Army property, 20 permanent units for enlisted men.

Mitchel Field, Hempstead, L. I., Army property, 200 permanent units for enlisted men.

Panama Canal Department, including Albrook Field, C. Z., on Army property, 125 permanent units for enlisted men, 300 permanent units for civilians, 400 temporary units for civilians (these units to be constructed by the Army).

Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., Army property, 30 permanent units for enlisted men; Fort Buchanan, P. R., on Army property, 200 permanent units for enlisted men; Borinquen Field, Aguadilla, on Army property, 300 permanent units for enlisted men.

Municipal Airport, Bangor, Me., Army property, 150 temporary units for enlisted men.

### Cavalry Troop Converted Into Antitank Company

JENNINGS, La.—Troop K of the 108th Cavalry, which saw Mexico border and World War service with the Rainbow Division, was disbanded this week and converted into the first antitank company of the Louisiana National Guard.

The unit expects to leave for Camp Blanding, Fla., the first week in December and will probably be equipped for its new service about that time.

The troop has been a Jennings organization since 1901. Lt. Henry J. Huber, in command for the past few years, will retain command of the new company.

### Civil Service Investigates Defense Personnel

WASHINGTON—All persons employed for service with defense agencies are being thoroughly investigated although Civil Service authorities state that the procedure is normal.

Some reports of the investigations were described by the Commission as "inaccurate and unduly sensational."

"The Civil Service Commission believes that at all times, but particularly during a period of national emergency, the Government is entitled to the services of persons whose character and loyalty are beyond question," it was stated. "The investigations designed to determine such facts must be thorough and any doubts must be resolved in favor of the Government."

"The present investigation of many others that are being made of persons certified to defense agencies are in line with this objective and the commission believes the country will support. Defense agencies are entitled to the best available personnel."

### Need More Chevrons, Please

CAMP MURRAY, Wash.—Authorities here are thinking of widening the doors in all buildings. The hundred eighty-one new noncommissioned officers' quarters are having trouble getting their elbows through the frames, much as the disliking having anyone notice their stripes.

All promotions were made in the 163d Infantry, a Montana outfit.

### Greeks Want U. S. Aid

WASHINGTON — Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles closed this week that the United States is giving "sympathetic consideration to Greek appeals for American war materials. The appeals were made through both the American Legation in Athens and the Greek Legation in Washington.



## Thousands of Seventh Day Adventists Train as Conscientious Objectors for Service in Medical Corps

PORTAGE, Wis.—Training on the frozen hills near Portage and at several points in the Middle West is an "army" of men without guns or any idea of taking up arms in battle. They are members of the Seventh Day Adventists' Medical Cadet Corps who are going about the present defense emergency according to the dictates of their own consciences. Their plan

that—although they are classed as conscientious objectors and do not believe in military activities—they can make the best of the present defense emergency and world situation by preparing themselves to salvage human wreckage on the battlefields if the need ever arises.

The corps members, commanded by Maj. Everett Dick, undergo rigid military discipline. About 80 of them are in training in this vicinity. The corps members have tramped through rigid woods and snowy fields and have studied textbooks to aid them in the objectives of their work.

### Corps Is Seven Years Old

The idea grew out of the mind of Maj. Dick about seven years ago and at that time he took time out from his activities as a history professor at Lincoln, Neb., to form the organization. Dick had served more than a year as an artilleryman on the battle fields of France during the World War. His plan was approved by the Surgeon General of the United States. The Seventh Day Adventist Church received verbal assurance that its corps members would have preference in medical work in case they are selected for military service. The men trained by Maj. Dick will receive certificates indicating their proficiency and experience. Any who may be selected will present the certificate at Reception Centers for assignment to medical units.

The only man in the church medical corps over the age is a German naturalized citizen who was wounded and gassed while fighting in the Kaiser's army during the World War. These men, who refuse to kill because of religious convictions, are classed as conscientious objectors under the law that requires all males of good physical condition to serve the armed forces of the United States upon being selected by lottery. The law provides that they may have the time required by doing non-military or civilian work of national importance. What this work shall be or the conditions under which it to be done have not been specified. But Maj. Dick and his corpsmen are not waiting to be told by the government what might be done; they are getting down to a job they feel will give them an opportunity to help save lives if their services are demanded. Thus they have deliberately chosen for themselves a dangerous type of work, and it is a vital job that has to be done in wartime. The work rivals that of the front line soldier and at times may demand even more moral courage, for the medical corps goes into battle armed only with bandages, medicine and stretchers.

### Now Numbers 4000

The church medical corps now is about 4000 strong and is growing rapidly. Only a handful of men had been trained by Maj. Dick until the shadow of war fell over Europe a little over a year ago. As the shadow brightened and began to take in the

Western Hemisphere, the church expanded its corps work.

The prospect of a national draft renewed the problem that had confronted the Seventh Day Adventists since the Civil War. When Dick's plan was proposed to church authorities he was made full-time commander and organizer.

Ironically, none of the church medical corps can volunteer for Army service—although some of them say they would prefer to begin their service immediately—because volunteers sacrifice any rights they may have as conscientious objectors and may be placed in any branch of the service the Army desires.

Their training is methodical and efficient. As the 80 men here staged their "graduation" sham battle the other day, the battle "victims" deployed through the woods and stormed up a hill held by the "enemy." As they charged up the slope, "enemy" fire had its effect and the blue-green uniformed troops sprawled and tumbled to the ground, each man assigned to simulate a certain kind of wound. Then, closely following the attack came the advance wave of medical men creeping to take advantage of cover, well deployed against fire.

### Like the Real Thing

Upon reaching the "wounded," the corpsmen hastily but properly adjusted splints and other medical paraphernalia. No practice angle was overlooked as there were applications for shrapnel wounds, rifle wounds and other types of injuries. At field dressing stations set up 100 yards to the rear, the wounded were laid out on tables, classified and given additional treatment. The crude emergency splints were replaced by cut and measured ones, broken bones were given a more thorough setting and "wounds" were more firmly bandaged.

The men in the blue-green uniforms seemed to sense with a grim earnestness the importance of their training. The laughing and joshing of the camp was left behind when the stretchers were unfolded and the Red Cross armbands were fastened on their uniforms.

Several of the men—from all over Wisconsin—who finished the last course here, had left jobs to take the training. Among them were a number of ministers. All bought their own uniforms, bearing the maroon and gray insignia of the corps—a caduceus and globe symbolizing healing and the brotherhood of man. And all paid for their own board while in training and bought their own textbooks.

The instruction included 18 hours of stretcher drill; 25 hours of close order army drill; eight hours of army splinting and basic and advanced dent for the Wisconsin Conference American Red Cross first aid courses. "We want to serve," explained Elder T. E. Unruh, Madison, President of the Seventh Day Adventist Church,

## Religious Services at Chanute



THE FIRST CONFIRMATION EVER HELD at Chanute Field was observed Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at the post chapel with Rt. Rev. John Chanler White, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Springfield, Ill., left, and Chaplain Menicos Menicon of the Army station in charge of the services. The picture shows the two ministers discussing the post's religious life.

—Army Air Corps Photo

## Youngest Man (12) Volunteers for Army

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Jim Fort Rast is only 12 years old but he has the heart of a soldier.

Jim wrote Maj. Gen. Philip R. Peyton, commanding officer of the 8th Division, and volunteered for Army service.

"I could be the bugler," he said, "and leave a good man free to do battle unhampered. If you can use me, please drop me a card."

Instead of a card, Jim received a letter from the general explaining he was too young for military service, but telling him he had "the heart of a soldier."

The general wrote further:

"I would get a great kick out of a visit from you as my guest and a guest of the 8th Division. I want to know the youngest man who ever volunteered to serve in my command. I want you to see my soldiers, but more than that I want to see you."

Jim will be General Peyton's guest at a special inspection of the division.

## YMCA Branch Established At Fort McClellan, Ala.

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made to make Y.M.C.A. services available to the men of the 27th Division at Fort McClellan, Ala., by lease of quarters in the Anniston Times Bldg. The quarters will be opened as soon as equipment can be installed.

In making the announcement this week, Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, retired, co-chairman of the Army & Navy Y.M.C.A. Expansion Committee, said that Paul Alexander, formerly executive secretary of the Ft. Hamilton Army Y.M.C.A., will assume leadership in organizing the new branch and will serve as its executive. Alexander will be succeeded at Ft. Hamilton by Howard P. Gibbs, program secretary at William Sloane House Y.M.C.A.

Establishment of the "Y" at Ft. McClellan is the result of interest of citizens of the New York area, who were anxious that such facilities be provided for the leisure occupation of the local boys.

## Buying Lots of Meat

SAN ANTONIO—On account of the vast quantities of meat required for the expanding Army, the demand for butcher classes of cattle at Texas Live Stock Markets has increased heavily.

The 8th Corps Area Quartermaster reported that posts in this area alone use more than 250,000 pounds of beef a month. They also use 30,000 pounds of pork hams, besides other pork products and considerable mutton.

The Army has contracted for 80,000 pounds of beef for December for new Camp Bowie at Brownwood.

## Cavalry Unit to be Expanded

TRENTON, N. J.—New mounts of motorcycles and armored scout cars are to be provided for the 102nd Cavalry of the New Jersey National Guard. The unit is to be called the 102nd Cavalry (horse mechanized), and its personnel will be increased from 45 to 60 officers and from 605 to 753 enlisted men.

## Gen. McDonnell, Bradley, Echols Shifted in Corps

The War Department announces the assignment of the following three generals of the Army Air Corps.

Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, Savannah, Ga., to command the 7th Pursuit Wing, General Headquarters Air Force at Mitchell Field, Long Island, New York. General McDonnell is at present in command of the 3d Bombardment Group at Savannah.

Brig. Gen. Follett Bradley, San Juan, Puerto Rico, command the 13th Composite Wing in Puerto Rico.

Brig. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, now in command of the Air Corps Engineering School, Wright Field, Dayton, O., to duty in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps, in Washington, D. C.

General McDonnell was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 9, 1887. He was first appointed a second lieutenant of Cavalry on November 30, 1912. His first service in the Air Corps began in September, 1916. He is a graduate of the Air Corps Tactical School and the Command and General Staff School.

General Bradley was born in Omaha, Neb., on February 12, 1890. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and commissioned an ensign on June 4, 1910. He left the Navy in January, 1912, to enter the Army as a second lieutenant of Field Artillery. His first service was at Fort Riley, Kan. General Bradley was a pioneer in aviation. During the war he took part in the Aisne defensive, in the capture of Vauxx, and in the Aisne-Marne offensive and was cited for gallantry and awarded the Silver Star by the United States and the Croix de Guerre with palms by France.

General Echols was born in Charlottesville, Va., and was first commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery on November 30, 1916. During the World War he participated in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, and was cited by General Pershing for conspicuous service. He was awarded the Purple Heart. The general was graduated from the Air Service Pilot School, the Air Service Bombardment School, the Air Corps Engineering School, the Air Corps Tactical School, the Army Industrial College, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College.

## Eighth Corps Area Will Get 2486 Men In 1st Draft

SAN ANTONIA, Tex.—Start of the first draft call this week found the Eighth Corps Area recruiting personnel ready to receive 2486 trainees.

The Dodd Field Reception Center will receive 1200 men and send them to Regular Army outfits for their training. The various recruiting stations throughout the Corps Area were serving as Induction Centers. Men from San Antonio were received at Ft. Sam Houston.

Most of the men sent to the Ft. Sam Houston Reception Center are expected to be assigned to the 2nd Division although some will go to other stations in South Texas.

## The United States Army Today

(Material from "The Army of the United States", prepared by the War Department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The three fundamental needs of soldier, as of any other person, are food, clothing and shelter. The Quartermaster Corps obtains, stores and distributes supplies and builds and maintains housing for all the troops and services. It does not, however, supply weapons and ammunition, nor certain other special items.

The Quartermaster Corps also transports the Army by rail or water. It operates all Army transports which carry troops and supplies to overseas stations. The corps also operates large installations of the Army of Embarkation in Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif., from which Army transports sail.

The QMC develops and obtains the motor vehicles used by the Army except tanks and certain heavy trucks which are procured by the Ordnance Department. It may purchase these vehicles or manufacture them in whole or in part. In peace and war, this service repairs most of the trucks and cars

of its own and other branches of the Army and National Guard.

Land for new Army posts is purchased by the QMC. It has charge of constructing and repairing all Army barracks, and other buildings, and of building roads on Army posts and reservations. In war, however, road building and repairing is largely done by the Corps of Engineers. Other important QMC tasks are the installation, operation and repair of Army utilities—heating plants, light plants, water and ice plants, and laundries.

### Maintains Remount Depots

Breeding stations and remount depots, which furnish the Army with mules and horses of fine type, are maintained by the Quartermaster Corps. The corps also operates the trains of pack animals in our tropical Army reservations.

Supplying the needs of the soldier during his life, the QMC is also charged with all arrangements for his burial. It maintains all cemeteries at Army posts and 82 of the 93 national cemeteries, the others being in charge of the Department of Interior. The total area cared

taining about 380,000 graves.

The chief of the QMC is the Quartermaster General who has the rank of major general. There are three Assistant Quartermaster Generals with the rank of brigadier general. All are in Washington, D. C., where a number of other officers and a large civilian staff assist in supervising the work of the QMC.

Regular Army Quartermaster troops are stationed at practically every post in the Army, both in the United States and overseas. About half of the corps is contained in quartermaster units organized as quartermaster battalions, and as truck, maintenance, bakery and garage battalions and companies. In the National Guard there are 18 quartermaster regiments, one in each infantry division and smaller units in the cavalry divisions.

### Two Means of Supply

In time of war each infantry and cavalry division has a large quartermaster unit which secures, transports and furnishes to the fighting arms all their essential supplies except guns and artillery ammunition.

It contains truck and car companies and a maintenance company for motor repair. It also has personnel to handle necessary supplies, and trucks that transport a reserve supply of gasoline and oil.

There are two main ways in which the QMC obtains supplies for the Army. It buys foods and articles of standard manufacture direct from dealers and manufacturers. Other articles are made to better advantage in Quartermaster depots, but raw materials for these articles are bought in commercial markets and stored in Army warehouses.

The varied food that makes up the ration of the soldier is of a high grade. About 60 per cent of the food used by the Army, mainly staples, is bought in large lots by QMC depots and distributed to the Army. The other 40 per cent of the food, including fresh meat, eggs, milk and vegetables, is bought on contracts made locally by the QMC purchasing officers at each Army post. Fresh bread is furnished by the bakeries at each post which also makes certain kinds of pastries. Pies and for by the Army is 2647 acres con-

cakes, however, are usually made by Army cooks and bakers.

### How Ration Is Computed

The money value of the Army ration is determined for each post by finding at the beginning of each month the actual cost at that post of the many foods in the ration. The cost for the whole Army is determined from the average cost in all corps areas and departments. The average cost of the Army ration during 1939 was 41.72 cents a day.

In addition to its military tasks, the QMC has certain non-military duties. When the Civilian Conservation Corps was established, the QMC took over the job of transporting the CCC enrollees to their camps, housing and feeding them and supplying them with clothing and trucks. In times of great disaster—floods, storms, fires and earthquakes—when the War Department helps in the work of relief, the Quartermaster Corps furnishes food, tents, blankets, cots, clothing, cooking utensils, forage and many other things that are needed.

Next Week:  
The Finance Department



## Old-Time Soldier Was a Simple Guy And His Fun Was Simple, Too

CHICAGO—Washington's tattered troops and the soldiers of Grant and Pershing didn't have a streamlined morale division to provide them with entertainment, but they seem to have had a heck of a lot of fun, anyway.

Reference experts at the public library here got to thinking about the frolic-filled lives of the modern Army and wondered how they passed the time back in the days of the Revolution, the War Between the States, and the World War.

Among other things, they found that the Widow Izard, a prominent Southern lady, honored the name of St. Patrick in 1782 by giving a gill of spirits to every soldier in General Greene's army. A little later, the same army celebrated Mayday with a Maypole and appropriate festivities.

They had to work off energy some way. No movies, no official hostesses, no touring theatricals. In New England, back in prerevolutionary days, the troops sang psalms and joined in outdoor exercise. "Running and jumping contests became more hilarious as the day waned," says the historian gaily.

But the men of the Northern armies in 1860 or thereabouts were gluttons for punishment. For relaxation they sang, debated, indulged in horseplay, played tricks on their officers, wrote long letters home and even read poetry.

It was not until the World War, however, that the man in the ranks really got entertained. With its motto: "One dollar per week per man for cheer and comfort, seven agen-

cies devoted themselves to amusing the common soldier. They had a combined budget of \$170,500,000. They bought doughnuts, vaudeville shows, hot chocolate, songbooks, pianos, woolen gloves and caps, cigars and Elsie Janis.

So, up till now, the doughboy in France has had more variety, if not more fun, than the other American armies. When historians come to write about 1940, though, they probably won't find material on Maypoles, tots of rum, and similar simple amusement. Not as long as the morale division's on the job.

### Public Health Docs Named To Work in Liaison With Army Camp Medics

WASHINGTON—A Public Health Service expert will act as liaison officer between military and medical officials at each of the nine U. S. Army Corps Area headquarters. The liaison officers will pay particular attention to health conditions in areas around camps.

During the World War, Public Health Service officers served in a like capacity in the regions of military training camps. Surgeon General Thomas General Parran has assigned the following men to liaison duty in the present emergency:

Dr. Edgar W. Norris, Dr. Joseph Bolten, Dr. Harry J. Warner, Dr. Albert E. Russell, Dr. K. E. Miller, Dr. Lon O. Weldon, Dr. Frank V. Meriwether, Dr. W. T. Harrison, and Dr. L. L. Williams.

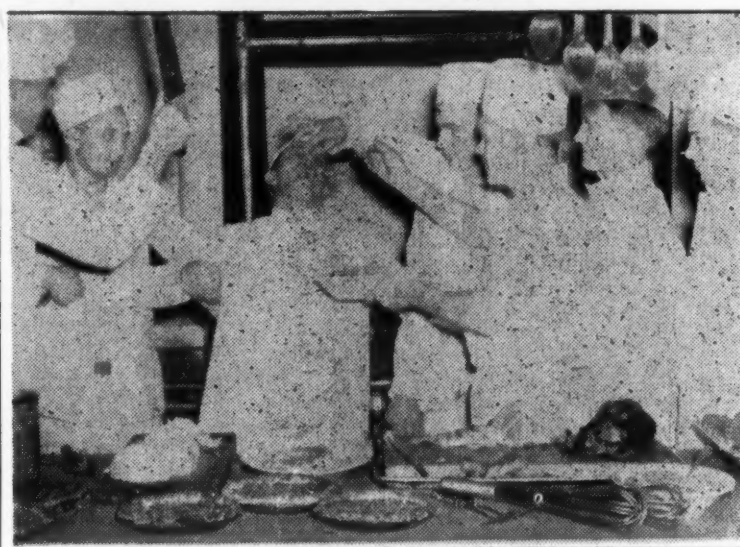
The Surgeon General stated that it was necessary "to have proper health conditions in the areas surrounding the camps as well as in the camps themselves to safeguard the health of American young men."

### GHQ Air Force Needs Retired Officers

McCHORD FIELD, Wash.—The GHQ Air Force needs retired Army officers not above the grade of major, according to Brig. Gen. Carlyle H. Wash, commandant here.

He said the officers are needed without regard to branch of service if they have had wide experience in administration. Applications should be made specifically for GHQ Air Force service, he said.

## He Used Wrong Mess Recipe



A DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE seems to be what this student cook got after he used the wrong recipe. The picture shows a group of his kitchen fellows holding the culprit and forcing him to take some of the food he had prepared. It happened at Ft. Riley, Kan., where the Army maintains a School for Cooks and Bakers. Staff Sgt. Ludwig Dillman, an instructor, is shown administering "the dose." Cooks and bakers are trained at Ft. Riley for posts throughout Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Minnesota, Iowa and North and South Dakota. They try to stick to the goal of providing good food—and plenty of it—at a cost of 37 cents a day per man.

## Don't Buck the Army and It Won't Buck You

Don't buck the Army and the Army won't buck you.

That's a tip from Master Sgt. Nathan Arons, Hqs. Co., who advises recruits to remember it and be reasonably happy during the first tough weeks. And Arons ought to know—he has soldiered for 27 years, weathering many campaigns and the World War.

Here are a few other little, but important, pointers the Selectee or Volunteer might keep in mind:

When you get to camp, meet your buddies—get acquainted with them all. Pick your friends carefully from your own group and get along with the rest. Above all, learn to know your noncommissioned officers and do what they tell you. They are the ones the Army has selected to help you get along.

When you get an order, comply with it. If it seems unjust, do it

anyway and speak to the First Sergeant afterward. If there was any injustice, it won't be repeated.

Toughness in the Army just for the sake of being tough is a thing of the past.

Remember that discipline was necessary in your home, therefore it must certainly be necessary in the Army. Next to that, the thing that will make Army life happier for the individual rookie and all his pals is good fellowship and respect for the other fellow's rights.

If your buddies don't like you, if they think you're lying down on them, or acting too big for your boots, they'll be tougher than the toughest old-style top-kick ever was.

If you meet it halfway, the Army is a swell berth. Of course, if the rookie wants to get tough with the Army, the Army can take it—or dish it out.

### 3d Battalion 29th Infantry Team at Benning Defeats 2d Battalion, 47-27

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Competition was stiff when the 3d and 2d Battalions of the 29th Infantry Regiment basketball league met in the Fort Benning gymnasium to battle out old rivalries recently.

The 3d came out victorious with a score of 47, allowing the 2d Battalion only 27.

Robertson, Woods, and Clarke were outstanding all through the game for the Third Battalion, while Stevenson and King were the stars on the Second Battalion team.

### Elks to Provide Comforts in California Camps

LOS ANGELES—Robert S. Redington, state president of the California Elks, announced recently that the organization will engage in welfare activities to promote comfort for men in military training camps. Stationery, radios and similar items will be provided for every camp in California.

The program will be further discussed at a future meeting, as well as plans for a nationwide "Gen. John J. Pershing Night Celebration," scheduled to be held Dec. 4.

### Carnation Company Help Their Men who Enter Army

SEATTLE, Wash.—Employees of the Carnation Co. who are selected or volunteer for military service will reap the benefits of a pay policy instituted by the firm.

Each person affected will be given his salary during his first two months of service, up to \$250 monthly.

In addition, the man's dependents will receive 25 per cent of his regular salary for the next ten months if he earns up to \$150 a month, and 20 per cent if he earns more than \$150 and less than \$250. The company will also pay the employee's group life insurance premiums during the year's enlistment.

## Two Army Men Win Soldiers Medals

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced Wednesday the following citations for awards of the Soldier's Medal for gallantry in action:

To Perry H. Eubank, first lieutenant, 55th Coast Artillery, United States Army. For heroism displayed in rescuing a woman from drowning in the Pacific Ocean at Mokapu Meach, Oahu Territory of Hawaii, on September 1939. When a young woman, carried beyond her depth by a strong off-shore undertow, called for help, Lieutenant Eubank, although himself a poor swimmer, with complete disregard of his personal safety, immediately went to her assistance.

Fighting his way through the breakers, Lieutenant Eubank reached the exhausted woman, unable to tow her to shore through high combers against the strong undertow, held her, with her head above the waves, until help arrived, thereby saving her life. The heroism displayed by Lieutenant Eubank on this occasion reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

Eubank was born at Madison, Missouri. He entered the Military Academy from Missouri, and now is with the 55th Coast Artillery, Fort Bliss, T. H.

To Glen D. Franklin, Army number 6,230,638, corporal, Troop 8th Cavalry, United States Army. For heroism displayed in recapturing the armed escaping prisoners at Bliss, Texas, on May 27, 1940. When three general prisoners overpowered their two guards taking away their weapons and fled in a civilian truck which they had seized by assault, the driver, Corporal Franklin, was on duty in the vicinity but he was responsible for the security of prisoners, immediately obtained a car and an automobile and volunteered in pursuit of the fugitives.

Overtaking the fleeing men in the truck in which they were riding, became stalled, Corporal Franklin, with complete disregard of his personal safety, forced them to surrender after an exchange of shots and turned them to the custody of the guard. The courage and initiative displayed by Corporal Franklin on this occasion reflect great credit upon himself and are characteristic of the highest traditions of our military establishment.

Franklin was born at Carroll, Arkansas, and enlisted from El Paso, Texas. He is now with the Weapons Troop, 8th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas.

### Mortimer Snerd is Patron Of Hicks Field Cadets

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Mortimer Snerd, as well as his enterprising colleague Charlie McCarthy, has been drafted for service. Charlie, through a spokesman named Edgar Bergen, granted permission to the Army Air Corps Cadets at Hicks Field to adopt Mortimer as their patron.

"Wouldn't you just know Hicks Field would want a hick like that?" said Charlie with a splintering laugh. A picture of Mortimer, Charlie and Mr. Bergen will hang in the recreation hall.

### Ft. Riley Gets a Color Job

JUNCTION CITY, Kans.—The cantonment, rising rapidly on the old Camp Funston site, will provide quarters for the new cavalry division at Fort Riley.

The company in charge of architect-engineering work on the project received instructions that all buildings are to be painted in ivory with a gray trim.

## Wives, Children Follow the Army

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Wisconsin soldiers down here for training didn't take the goldfish with them, but they brought everything else. Many of them came down in trailers, with their wives and children.

In one auto court were found four trailers, four women, four children and one dog. The four families met for the first time upon leaving Oshkosh. This is the first trailer experience for all of them.

Coming south, one of the trailers caught fire from a box of matches, but Terry, a rat terrier, gave the alarm and the damage was small.

One of the women makes cookies for the children and cares for them while their mothers clean house. The one ironing board is passed around from trailer to trailer.

The motorized homes are seven miles from camp and the children ride the bus ten blocks to school. The husbands have been coming home every night.

One night soon, the wives plan to surprise them with a special menu of southern turnip greens, potlikker and cornbread—the latter for dunking purposes.

### REAR-RANK RALPH

By Joe Bowers



### REAR-RANK RALPH

By Joe Bowers





(Continued from Page 1)

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
 Thompson, 1st Lt. Edgar S., to duty at Fort Custer, Mich.  
 Buttrill, 1st Lt. William W., Washington, D. C., to duty with station at Bolling Field, D. C.  
 Pastner, 2d Lt. Robert L., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Fort Monmouth, N. J.  
 Dennis, 2d Lt. Albert P., Jr., Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, D. C.  
 Gallogly, 2d Lt. Clarence R., Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Washington, D. C.  
 Galt, Capt. William R., Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, D. C.  
 Nichols, 1st Lt. James D., Langley Field, Va., to Puerto Rican Dept.  
**Quartermaster Corps Reserve**  
 Savage, Capt. Arthur R., to Washington, D. C.  
 Armstrong, Capt. James S., to Petersburg, Va.  
 Curry, 2d Lt. Floyd A., to Atlanta, Ga.  
 Pou, Capt. Frank E. S., Camp Shelby, Miss., to Atlanta, Ga.  
 Horst, Maj. Jacob M., Chicago, Ill., to Camp Livingston, La.  
 Stenger, Capt. Fred O., Omaha, Neb., to Fort Warren, Wyo.  
 Menger, Lt. Col. Cornelius B., Alexandria, La., to Camp Livingston, La.  
 The following named Quartermaster Corps Reserve officers will be transferred from Alexandria, La., to Camp Livingston, La.:  
 Majors  
 James N. Bulac, Grover C. Heidenfels.  
 Captains  
 Glen E. Hottel, Henry A. La France, Berner F. Lottfield, Raymond G. Shaw, Albert H. Weil.  
**First Lieutenants**  
 William C. Carr, Clyde C. Christensen.  
 Bobbitt, Capt. George F., Jeffersonville, Ind., to Washington, D. C.  
 Marsden, Capt. Earl H., Fort Adams, R. I., to Washington, D. C.  
 Niemi, Capt. Arthur M., Chanute Field, Ill., to Washington, D. C.  
 Sherburne, Capt. Roland E., Boston, Mass., to Washington, D. C.  
 Morgan, 1st Lt. Elmo R., Ogden, Utah, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.  
 Quayle, 2d Lt. Frank J., Governors Island, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.  
 Lumsden, Maj. Daniel F., Portland, Ore., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 Brock, Capt. Hobart M., Fort Bragg, N. C., to Kansas City, Mo.  
 Stowers, Capt. James C., Camp Shelby, Miss., to Washington, D. C.  
 Sharp, 1st Lt. John H., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Washington, D. C.  
**Signal Corps**  
 Totten, Capt. James E., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
 Palmer, Maj. Glenn H., to San Francisco, Calif.  
**Signal Corps Reserve**  
 Macree, Lt. Col. Francis J., to Jackson, S. C.  
 Barrett, Maj. Roland C., Alexandria, Va., to Washington, D. C.  
 Jennings, 2d Lt. Clarence M., Fort Monmouth, N. J., to Washington, D. C.  
 Each of the following named Specialist Reserve officers will be transferred from the office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., to duty with the Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.:  
**Majors**  
 Guiton Morgan, Edward S. Shattuck, Gordon Snow.  
**Captains**  
 William P. F. Brawner, Joseph D. Noell.  
 Wallace, Capt. Edward F., to Brownwood, Tex.  
 Dunn, Capt. Jack, Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Monmouth, N. J.  
 Galt, 1st Lt. Almon L., Chicago, Ill., to Hawaiian Dept.  
**Chemical Warfare Service Reserve**  
 Willard, Lt. Col. Robert A., Pittsburgh, Pa., to Fort Monmouth, N. J.  
 Anderson, Lt. Col. Kenneth S., to Camp Livingston, Tex.  
 Lummis, Lt. Col. Lewis L., to Spartanburg, S. C.  
 Byrne, Lt. Col. Francis A., to Charleston, S. C.  
**Coast Artillery**  
 Hardaway, Col. Francis P., Fort Monroe, Va., to Torrey Pines, Calif.  
 Carrington, Lt. Col. Gordon deL., Washington, D. C., to Torrey Pines, Calif.  
 Gillett, Lt. Col. Walter J., Brooklyn, N. Y., from Hawaiian Dept.  
 Each of the following named officers of the Coast Artillery will be transferred from the Philippine Dept. to Brooklyn, N. Y.:  
 Shippam, Col. Willis.  
 Martin, Lt. Col. John B.  
 Thompson, Lt. Col. Louis H.  
 Smith, Maj. Harold W.  
 Conzelmann, Capt. Clair McK.  
 Kirkpatrick, Capt. Lewis S.  
**First Lieutenants**  
 Aaron A. Abston, Lawrence C. Baldwin.  
 Jome S. Byrne, Frederick J. Gerlich.  
 James R. Holmes, Frederick R. Miller, Earl M. Shiley and John D. Wood.  
 Each of the following named officers of the Coast Artillery will be transferred from the Panama Canal Dept. to Brooklyn, N. Y.:  
 Dwyer, Maj. John W.  
 Nichols, Maj. George F.  
 Adams, Capt. Gilbert N.  
 Johnson, Capt. William L.  
 Seff, 1st Lt. Alan.  
 Duvall, Lt. Col. Ward E., San Diego, Calif., to Panama Canal Dept.  
 McCord, Lt. Col. Kenneth, Omaha, Neb., to Carthage, Mo.  
**Coast Artillery Reserve**  
 Russell, Maj. Edmond E., to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.  
 Remensnyder, Capt. Karl A., to Honolulu, T. H.  
 Fein, Capt. Frederick P., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.  
 Richards, Capt. John R., Jr., to Ft. Eustis, Va.  
 Volkel, Maj. Ernest B., Omaha, Neb., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
 Skeele, Capt. Charles W., Dalton, Pa., to Washington, D. C.  
 Shook, 1st Lt. Justin A., Bethesda, Md., to Washington, D. C.  
 Nichols, Lt. Col. Harold F., to Fort Eustis, Va.  
 Atkinson, Lt. Col. Charles E., to Ft. Eustis, Va.  
 Maynard, Col. John B., to Hitchcock, Tex.  
 Cooper, Capt. Harry B., Jr., to Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 N. Conrad, 1st Lt. James M., to Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Prater, 1st Lt. Herbert A., Mobile, Ala., to Fort Logan, Colo.  
 Chenny, 2d Lt. John, Fort Wright, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va.  
**Medical Administrative Corps**  
 Craft, Capt. Seth O., to Washington, D. C.  
**Medical Corps**  
 Hewitt, Maj. Reuel E., Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill.  
 Blesse, Lt. Col. Hgry S., to Mineral Wells, Tex.  
 Billings, Maj. Eugene W., to Fort Ord, Calif.  
 Westervelt, Capt. Frederic B., to Fort Mason, Calif.  
 Liston, Maj. Ernest D., Ann Arbor, Mich., to Washington, D. C.  
 Matlack, Lt. Col. Frank S., Lancaster, Pa., to Camp Grant, Ill.  
 Bohlander, Maj. John F., Los Angeles, Calif., to Camp Grant, Ill.  
 Hawley, Lt. Col. Paul R., Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Camp Lee, Va.  
 Martin, Lt. Col. Joseph I., Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.  
**Medical Administrative Corps Reserve**  
 Smith, Capt. Percy W., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.  
 Wherrett, Capt. William V., to Denver, Colo.  
**Medical Corps Reserve**  
 McCarthy, Maj. Alphonus M., to Ft. Belvoir, Ga.  
 Bestine, 1st Lt. Marcus D., to Rock Island, Ill.  
 Lipson, 1st Lt. Herbert J., to Muskogee, Okla.  
 Casey, 1st Lt. David T., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.  
 Feiman, 1st Lt. Lawrence H., to Ft. Belvoir, Ga.

Charleston, S. C.  
 Maryland, War. Off. Joseph L., previous orders  
 revoked.  
**Dental Corps Reserve**  
 Malsien, 1st Lt. Irving L., to Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 Pratt, Maj. Gen. Henry C., Philippine Dept.,  
 to Fort Meade, Md.  
 Atkins, Brig. Gen. Joseph A., to duty at Fort  
 Houston, Tex.  
 McDonnell, Brig. Gen. John C., Savannah,  
 Ga., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.  
 Echols, Brig. Gen. Oliver P., Dayton, Ohio,  
 to Wash., D. C.  
 Norton, Maj. Augustus, Wilmington, N. C.,  
 to Marion, Ga.  
 Moore, Maj. Roy C., Cheraw, S. C., to Jack-  
 son, Miss.  
 Kingsman, Col. Ralph W., Homestead, Fla.,  
 to Savannah, Ga.  
 Robertson, Maj. William A., San Francisco,  
 Calif., to active duty.  
 Blodgett, Capt. Robert F., Manchester, N. H.,  
 to active duty.  
 Barden, Col. William J., to duty at Wash-  
 ington, D. C.  
 Huggins, 1st Lt. John G., Charles Town,  
 W. Va., to Langley Field, Va.  
**Chemical Warfare Service Reserve**  
 Flowers, Capt. Earl H., Oconto Falls, Wis.,  
 to Edgewood, Md.  
 Chaldwell, 2d Lt. R. Beverly, Mercedes Tex.,  
 to Edgewood, Md.  
 Richardson, 2d Lt. Charles E., Madison, Wis.,  
 to Edgewood, Md.  
 Gray, 2d Lt. Otis P., Madison, Wis., to  
 Edgewood, Md.  
 Brooks, Maj. Herrold E., active duty at  
 Washington, D. C.  
 McNeill, Capt. George F., Allston, Mass., to  
 Edgewood Arsenal, Md.  
 Neilson, Capt. Daniel F., Waltham, Mass., to  
 Edgewood, Md.  
**Adjutant General's Department**  
 Carr, Lt. Col. Warner W., to Camp Devens,  
 Mass.  
**Adjutant General's Dept. Reserve**  
 Learned, Capt. Henry G. Jr., continued  
 active duty at Washington, D. C.  
 Piper, Capt. Ellis G., continued active duty  
 at Washington, D. C.  
 Montgomery, 1st Lt. Joseph B., Port Lewis,  
 Wash., to Spokane, Wash.  
**Chaplain Reserve**  
 Barney, Maj. William V., Milton, Ind., to  
 Camp Shelby, Miss.

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## Delays Draft

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(Continued From Page 1)

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 compelling as to require induction  
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Early estimates were that about  
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 ber; 60,000 in the second period up  
 to Jan. 2; 140,000 in January and  
 157,000 in February.

GR

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Here is something new in c  
 instructions on how to operat  
 make up balanced menus; pu  
 tables. It also contains app  
 recipe showing the quantiti  
 50, and 100 persons.

With this book, even the m  
 or mess sergeant can operate

CON

Foreword by Major General Sim  
 a Ration Allowance; Buying Drie  
 ing Fresh Vegetables; Buying F  
 ods; Breakfast Fruits; Cereals; I  
 and Waffles; First Courses; Sou  
 Veal; Miscellaneous Meats; Poultr  
 Vegetables and Substitutes; Water  
 Gravies and Sauces; Stuffings;  
 Biscuits; Sandwiches; Desserts;  
 Index.

400 PAGES, CLOTH BOUND.

ARMY

Daily News Building

## (Continued From Page 1)

## Florida Guard Inducted And Wait Orders for Move to Blanding

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—A total of 3178 members of the Florida National Guard were inducted into the Federal service early this week under an executive order issued by President Roosevelt.

Adjutant General Vivian Collins pointed out that eight members of the state staff were inducted on Oct. 16. The guardsmen will be kept at their armories until they receive orders to leave for Camp Blanding, large training center now under construction in this state. It was expected that the first units would report at Blanding about Dec. 6.

## Sergeants' Club Organized

**MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.**—A Sergeants Club has been organized at this station by noncommissioned officers of Grade 4 and above. Lt. Col. J. B. Hunt, commanding officer at the post, obtained a building in which to house the organization, and Lt. Col. T. M. Shepherd, post quartermaster, provided materials and labor for alterations to the building. The club has a membership of nearly one hundred.

## (Continued From Page 1)

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Early estimates were that about 30,000 would be inducted in November; 60,000 in the second period up to Jan. 2; 140,000 in January and 157,000 in February.



# GROUP FEEDING

BY  
**CLIFFORD ALLEN KAISER**  
Captain, Field Artillery Reserve

*With a Foreword by*  
**MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE S. SIMONDS**

Here is something new in cook books. It contains complete instructions on how to operate a mess on a ration allowance, make up balanced menus; purchase fruits, meats, and vegetables. It also contains approximately 1,000 recipes, each recipe showing the quantities required to serve 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 persons.

With this book, even the most inexperienced mess officer or mess sergeant can operate an excellent mess.

## CONTENTS

Foreword by Major General Simonds; Preface; Operating a Mess on a Ration Allowance; Buying Dried Fruits; Buying Fresh Fruits; Buying Fresh Vegetables; Buying Fresh Meats; Cooking Terms and Methods; Breakfast Fruits; Cereals; Eggs and Egg Dishes; Griddle Cakes and Waffles; First Courses; Soups; Beef; Lamb and Mutton; Pork; Veal; Miscellaneous Meats; Poultry; Sea Food; Cheese Dishes; Starchy Vegetables and Substitutes; Watery Vegetables; Protective Vegetables; Gravies and Sauces; Stuffings; Salads; Salad Dressings; Bread and Biscuits; Sandwiches; Desserts; Dessert Sauces; Beverages; Tables; Index.

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PRICE, \$3.50 POSTPAID.

# ARMY TIMES

Daily News Building

Washington, D. C.



# German Diplomacy, Italian Arms Bog Down a Little

If Hitler wanted to see if Mussolini could conduct an independent campaign against first class opposition, or let us say, Class B competition, now he knows all. His reaction to the routing of the modern Roman legions by the fierce Evzones in the mountains of Southern Albania may be indicated by the German press campaign which this week opened full force against Greece.

Before it became apparent that the Italians were piling up something to rival their historic drubbings at Aduwa (Abyssinia), Caporetto, and Guadalajara, Hitler's propaganda minister was putting out such stuff as, "The Italian campaign in Greece is a local matter with which we have no concern."

Now the tone has changed. The burden of Goebbels' song is now, "Greece is playing Britain's game. If Greece is to play international politics, she will find Germany a nation to contend with."

Thus it now appears that Axis plans called for overrunning of Greece by greatly superior Italian forces. Italy, failing on the sea and on the land requires a modification of that policy. Senior partner Hitler must bolster the failing columns of his junior partner.

While Italian military forces bogged down going forward into Greece, but showed surprising agility retreating on the return trip, Hitler's diplomatic offensive appeared to have suffered at least temporary stalling.

Loudly heralded last week was a German move to consolidate all the nations of Europe into a solid Axis block against "war-mongering" Britain. With fan-fare, Hungary, overrun by Germany long ago in the dawn of Nazi history signed the protocols and became a full-fledged "ally" of Germany. Slovakia, which many people were surprised to learn exists nominally at least as a state, signed up and finally Rumania, last of the states to feel the Nazi heel, did some signing.

The last mentioned might be said to have signed in blood for young Iron Guardists punctuated the pact with an estimated 64 political murders, calling out adherents of former King Carol to shoot them down in the prison corridors where they were easily cornered behind the bars.

But the mighty landslide of alliances with the Nazis then trickled to pebble sized proportions. Bulgaria, which was to have signed next, managed to stave off the pressure and up to now has not signed. Yugoslavia, with Italian guns on one side and German guns on the other began to talk threateningly to Bulgaria indicating her intention to oppose any bribing of Bulgaria with Yugoslav territory.

Out of Turkey came pronouncements signalling a stiffening of Turkish opposition to any German thrust at Iraq's oil via the Dardanelles and Asiatic Turkey.

Most observers trying to unriddle Russia's Sphinx-like foreign policy, read in all this a firm though undercover Russian resistance to further inroads by Germany in the Balkans. Most were agreed that Russia favors neither Britain nor the Axis in the war, but hopes to use either for Russian purposes. The main difficulty for Russia was to decide when to favor one side or the other.

In the stiffening of Turkey's attitude, the refusal of Bulgaria to sign and the apparently tough talk of Yugoslavia, there could be only one explanation. Russia sees in the proposed Axisifying of the Balkans and the subsequent attack on the Middle East a dangerous approach of Nazi Blitzkrieg forces to strategic points of advantage dominating vital Russian lands. This may lead to closer "cooperation" between Britain and Russia, a move long sought by Britain's Sir Stafford Cripps.

But Russia, still remembering Britain's ancient policy of cutting Russia off from the Mediterranean, still preserved silence, still allowed Germany to say that German-Russian collaboration in the "new order" is assured.

Meanwhile, Koritz fell, Argyrokastron is being encircled in spite of Italian "suicide" divisions and Port Edda (renamed by Mussolini for his famed daughter, wife of Foreign Minister Ciano) is menaced by steady advances of Greek troops.

On the sea, there can be little doubt that Italy's fine ships are not manned by proportionately excellent seamen. The British thrust at Tarranto from the air, may, if British claims are substantiated, reach the proportions of a naval Guadalajara. Close on the heels of that British success, came this week announcement of another attempt on



—New York Times Map

the part of the British to corner the naval forces. Although reports of the sea fight were conflicting, most naval commentators express the belief that the fight this week off Sardinia gave no evidence to discount British naval superiority in the "Mare Nostrom."

Something seems also to have happened to the Italians in the air. A report from Yugoslavia and many others from Greece told of Italian failure in the air above Koritz before that Italian bast fell. It was stated that Italian planes were sent to harass the Greek attackers, but British and Greek pilots shot down so many of them that the remnants fled and left the air firmly in Greek-British possession. This seems credible since without air superiority the Greeks would have had a very difficult job to take Koritz.

While Mussolini was thus garnering a number of reports which could not be published to the Italian people, Hitler's powerful forces were as usual making better headlines.

A new word crept into the language as a result of the deadly bombing of Coventry, Birmingham and other English industrial cities learned what it means to be "Coven-trized," that is to be made the victims of an "all-out bombing attack."

Temporarily bogged down may be the gigantic pincers movement indicated on the map with oil as the objective, but Hitler's systematic terrorizing of Britain via the air continued unabated. The RAF's attack on German industry also continued. Strategically, this intensive bombing of Britain with the possibility of attack by land and sea forces from across the channel has had two possible explanations.

For one thing, Hitler may be still contemplating an all-out air, sea and land attack aimed at the conquest of the British Isles. It is by no means certain that this objective has been abandoned. Hence, the continued possibility accomplishes the second possible objective. It prevents Britain from sending any large number of troops, planes or ships to knock Italy out of the war. Therefore, Germany is left to mass troops for thrusts at Gibraltar, through Italy or through the Balkans.

It is quite likely that when the next German offensive comes it will carry with it the usual element of surprise and the opinion of military observers is general that some great military movement on the part of the Axis is imminent.

In the Far East, things appeared to be shaping up for a simultaneous attack by Japan designed in collaboration with the pending Axis attack. Objective of the Japs appears to be Saigon, a base from which the Japs would menace Singapore to the South and Manila to the East.

Such a move would bring the war smack up to the Far Eastern doors of the United States. In fact, the British Ambassador has held several conferences with the U. S. state department which may have dealt with what America intends to do in case the Japs take Saigon or attempt

to take it. The Vichy government, could offer little opposition to such a move.

America's spokesman maintained a discreet silence, but it was announced that threatened difficulties in securing bases in South America for U. S. forces, notably, a base in Uruguay, had been removed. Essential to any move of the U. S. in the Far East is assurance of a solid front in the Western Hemisphere.

During the week, Vice-President elect Wallace was in Mexico, first step in a Good-neighbor visitation of Latin-American countries by the Spanish speaking new American Ambassador-at-large in the Americas.

The American situation demands more time, more time perhaps than there is available. The vast resources of the British Empire and of the American nation favor a long war with America becoming the storehouse of material for her British associate. The Axis is, of course, aware that this is true. Therefore, it seems safe to predict that the world is about to see another titanic attempt to shorten the war with either a victory for the Axis by negotiated peace or a crushing opposition via the Blitzkrieg.

## School Employees in Military Service Will Get Half Pay As During the World War

PHILADELPHIA—Conforming to legislation enacted during the World War, the Finance Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Education has agreed to pay school employees with dependents, who are drafted or volunteer for military service, one-half of their annual salaries while in the military service.

During the last war the board paid out a total of \$60,000 to employees in the military service. The half-pay must not exceed \$2000 under the law.

## Income Tax Ruling Affects Service Men's Pay

WASHINGTON — The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that payment made by an employer to former employees to supplement the latter's military service income do not constitute wages for Federal employment tax purposes.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue previously had ruled that sums paid by employers during the present emergency to employees absent in military or naval service may be deducted from gross income for Federal income tax purposes.

Commissioner Helvering pointed out that the new ruling does not modify previous decisions holding that such payments constitute taxable income to the recipient for purposes of Federal income taxation.

## Form Shotgun Brigade

HARRISBURG—To combat fifth columnists, a "shotgun brigade" to be known as the American Guards of Liberty has been organized by the Central Pennsylvania Sportsmen's Club.

## Chinese Who Cooked for Army Now Prosperous Grocerymen

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—The story of General Pershing's Chinese refugees from Mexico is one of the most interesting sidelights on the quaint and unusual atmosphere of old San Antonio.

The visitor here notes first of all the Latin color of this one-time city of the Spanish conquistadores. He is told about—and can see—the project where the NYA and the city are restoring the Old Spanish Village, known as La Villita (Little Town), of early days.

But on his way to La Villita or any one of the hundreds of points of interest, such as the old Spanish missions and San Fernando Cathedral, the visitor is apt to notice any number of Chinese signs tucked under balconies and over stores. So often does he read "One Ling," "Sung Lung," "Gen Chow," and similar name signs, he begins to inquire, and here is the story:

Back in 1916 when Pershing was sent on his expedition into Mexico against Villa, who had been making forays across the border and causing our citizens no end of trouble, the U. S. Army leader ran into a colony of Chinese who were about to be kicked out of Mexico and had no place to land.

Pershing took them into camp as

## Smile-Dern You, Smile



BEHIND THE SERIOUS FACE of this soldier from Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., is noted a certain store of smiles, fun and all the qualities that go to make a good military man. Though this man apparently has "packed up his troubles in his old kit bag" and is not smiling, we'll just bet he can spread a wide one when he wants to. The picture was snapped while the doughboy paused briefly at Lowry Field, Colo., on a train tour. Looks like a real fighter, too.

## Insular Dominions Plan Air Aid to The Motherland

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—drive to provide Britain with 20,000 trained air crewmen—16,000 from Australia and 9,000 from America, if war lasts until March 1943—is to be launched in Australia and New Zealand.

Long ago, Australia purchased Lockheed's as part of her air expansion program, and more recently has been seeking second-hand transport planes from the United States of the DC-2 type. A deal for DST transports is said to be pending now. These are wanted for troop transportation.

New Zealand, which has begun training plans with British Fairchild Gordons and Vickers Vincents, has been buying more of these ships, some from the Sudan, and also speed Oxfords. For new pilots, Tiger Moths are being bought in Britain and are now being produced also at this island's first aircraft plant, the DeHavilland works at Rangoti.

More than 2200 men are receiving signal training in classes organized at the Post and Telegraph Department, and nearly 200 instructors have been obtained from the telegraph service to help them.

## Remington Plant Approved

WASHINGTON—The Remington Arms Co. has been awarded a contract of \$73,575,261 to build and operate a small arms plant near Lake City, Mo. Title to the plant and equipment will remain with the completed.

## Niagara Enlarged

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.—Construction here will increase the size of the Reception Center to accommodate 1000 men instead of 850. Additional mess halls will be built, in addition to eight more racks and three recreation buildings.



# More Hats from One Who Knows What They Mean



BACK HOME THEY LAUGHED AT JEDER McFEE



WHILE GLOOMY AN' GROUCHY ROSCOE B. WISE



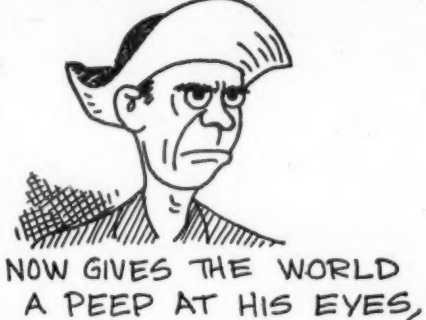
BUT BUSHY "BULL" CARTER A TROUBLESOME GUY



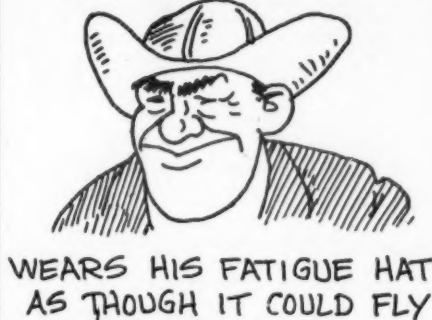
ONLY HAPPY-GO-LUCKY "WINDY" KINKADE



SO HE WEARS HIS HAT AND HIS FACE YOU CAN'T SEE



NOW GIVES THE WORLD A PEEP AT HIS EYES,



WEARS HIS FATIGUE HAT AS THOUGH IT COULD FLY

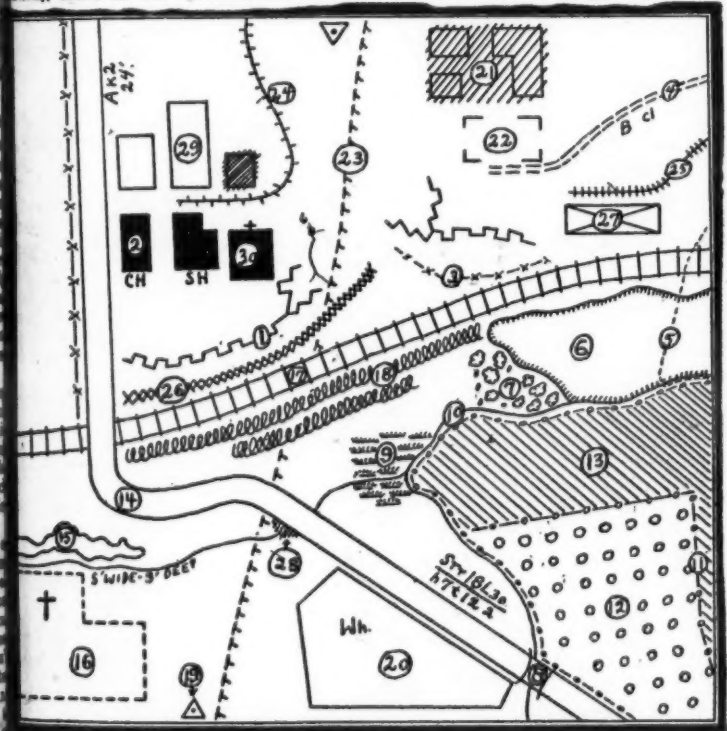


WEARS THE DURN THING THE WAY IT WAS MADE.

## The Army Quiz

Here is an Army Quiz a little out of the ordinary run. It's a map including most of the symbols used for

the purpose in the Army, and they're all numbered for easy spotting. The idea is to name the symbols identified by the circled numbers (1 to 30) without cracking a book. In case you want to argue later, the symbols are all taken from the Military Basic Course. If you correctly identify 27 out of 30 symbols you may go to the head of the class. Even 25 is a good score, but less than 20 puts you in a class with the two-month rookie. (Answers on Page 16)



## Draft Army Will Be a Smart One, Tests at Fort Thomas Show

FORT THOMAS, Ky.—Selectees who took the intelligence test for aptitude here got such high marks that Army officers were both surprised and gratified. Officials were surprised because they hadn't expected such good results, and gratified because the grades speak well for the future average intelligence of the entire Army.

Men from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana numbering 249 took the tests, the first given here under new regulations.

Of them all, 26 were found to be of very superior intelligence, which means they got I. Q.'s ranging from 130 to 140 and over; 77 were of superior intelligence, their marks being from 110 to 120; and 84 had average intelligence, with I. Q.'s going from 90 to 110.

In addition, 40 were of inferior intelligence and 17 of very inferior intelligence, while five were illiterates and will have to take picture tests. Results of the first selectee group's examinations run four to ten per cent higher than the percentages of superior intelligence found in previous Army tests.

Such men will help raise the average intelligence rating of the entire Army, a good omen for success of the drafted forces, said Capt. Franklin W. Patten, who was in charge of the examination.

## QM Order for Small-Size Canned Food Purchases

WASHINGTON — The Quartermaster General has issued an order, as of November 22, 1940, to all purchasing and contracting offices authorizing purchase of canned foods in numbers 2 and 2½ (small) size cans, as an alternate to number 10 (large) usually purchased. Hereafter, bids on these foods will be evaluated on a net poundage basis, thereby eliminating consideration of can size.

The issuance of this ruling was recommended by the Consumer Adviser of the Defense Commission. Military supplies are usually purchased in a number 10 size can. Evidence indicates there is a speculative interest in this size, which has led to an unjustifiable increase in prices.

Should this condition continue, not only the Army but institutional buyers of foods in the large size cans, such as hospitals, schools, restaurants, etc., would face unjustifiable increases in cost of canned goods. The Quartermaster's order should have a tendency to bring about more nearly normal relationships between the prices for the different sizes.

## Signal Officers Assigned

Capt. Edwin A. Redding Jr., Signal Corps Reserve, has been ordered to active duty as assistant to the Department Signal officer with station at Quarry Heights. Capt. Redding has served through all the enlisted grades in the Signal Corps. He was in charge of the Army Radio Station at Bedloe's Island in New York harbor for nine years.

The officer arrived in the Panama Canal Department last May and had been master sergeant of the Regular Army since 1936, after years of service in the lower noncommissioned officer grades.

## Fort Ord Sends Ace Boxers To Golden Glove Tourney

FORT ORD, Calif.—This post's ace boxers journeyed to San Francisco this week to participate in the Golden Gloves tournament.

Headed by Capt. Carl E. Lyons, Jr., division athletic officers, 19 men were in the party, the station being represented in all weights in both senior and junior classes.

## Contract Let at Benning for 1348-bed Hospital

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Contract to construct a 1348-bed hospital comprising 70 cantonment structures has been let to the Mion Construction Company, Atlanta, Ga., at \$933,089.

Col. James R. Alfante, post quartermaster, said this brought the total amount of post construction work here within the past 16 months to approximately ten million dollars.

The hospital will be divided into small sections for purposes of segregation and fire safety. It will be located in front of the present hospital and to the rear of the bachelor apartments. The hospital now in use has a capacity of only 250 beds and is of permanent type. The new unit will house and accommodate 120 nurses and each ward building will accommodate 33 patients.

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## Fort Ord Troops Will Move from Tents to Cantonments Early in December

FORT ORD, California.—The "big move" of the 7th Division and special troops from tent quarters at Camp Ord to the new Fort Ord cantonment on Monterey Bay will be made early in December.

This was announced by Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander, who said the move will be made by companies and regiments and should be completed by Christmas.

The old Ord tent camp, five miles west of the new cantonment site at Clayton, will not be abandoned, however. It is being improved to house the 147th Field Artillery and the 102nd Signal Intelligence company. National Guard units ordered here from North Dakota.

Although many building of the new cantonment have been completed at the Clayton site, construction work

will be carried on for several weeks after the Division has moved in. The contractors were rushing this week to complete work on the 550 buildings called for under the original contract—with a Nov. 25 deadline—but are already well along on 330 additional buildings called for under the second contract. These include two 1000-seat theatres and a 20 unit, 1500 bed hospital.

When the camp is completed it will house some 20,000 men, while the old Camp Ord will take care of an additional 5000.

## Arnold Says Air Power Is War's 3d Dimension

BALTIMORE — Modern warfare has a third dimension and it is air power, said Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for air, in a Maryland Defense Day speech here.

"I do not believe that armies or navies have passed the scene," he said, "but I do believe that they gave slowly and too grudgingly an appreciation that a third neighbor has come to join them."

General Arnold showed the power of a strong air force by reviewing the important battles in the current European war.

## Seattle "Friends of Britain" Donate Money for Spitfire

SEATTLE—A \$20,000 check for purchase of a Spitfire interceptor airplane has been sent to the Royal Air Force by the "Friends of Britain" here. Harry S. Bowen, president of the Seattle unit of the organization, said his office was flooded with contributions after the German bombing of Coventry.

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OWN A HOME in Zephyr Hills, the friendly, progressive veterans community in Florida. Your choice of 100 homesites, \$50 each, easy terms. Near schools, churches, stores. Deed direct from City of Zephyr Hills. Write for full details. B. F. Parsons, Director of Publicity Commission, Zephyr Hills, Florida.

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## Gives Pianos to Army So Soldiers Can Play "Dictator Dirges"

NEW YORK — Two hundred bone boxes (pianos to you one-time longhairs) are on the way to Army posts throughout the country—the gift of a man who hopes they will sound out a "dirge for dictators."

"Let them bang out the death knell of international racketeering," said Samuel C. Lamport, a cotton exporter who donated the instruments to the Army. "Let it be a dirge for dictators."

So the Army will try to oblige by giving Adolf and Benito "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" and "Down by the Old Mill Stream."

## Selectee Rejections Low to Viewpoint Of Army Standard

NEW YORK—The percentage of Selectee rejections has been lower than that for the last six months period of Regular Army recruiting, Col. L. B. Magruder, 2d Corps Area recruiting officer, disclosed this week.

Pointing out that there had been some inquiries indicating that the public considers the percentage of Selectee rejections high, Colonel Magruder explained: "It may be high from the standpoint that it indicates too many of our young people are not up to Army physical standards, but it is not high from the standpoint of Army experience with recruiting for the Regular Army."

The recruiting officer said many of the rejections were for defective teeth and eyes. He pointed out that the Army must have men who are in perfect physical condition "and nobody need worry but that it will get all it needs." He said that to accept men of poor physique or with defective teeth and eyes or other afflictions for Class A-1 "would be to burden the Army with personnel which would be difficult to raise to the standard required for the duties of a soldier in the field."

## Flexible Training Schedule Issued By GHQ to Eliminate "Bottlenecks" As Guard Units Go into Service

WASHINGTON—A flexible "training schedule" aimed at avoiding "bottlenecks" in Army camp work as National Guard units are absorbed into the training picture has been issued by the GHQ.

The schedule and instructions, going to all Guard divisions whose period of active service has just commenced and to divisions soon to come into the Federal service, will necessitate rearranging the sequence of training indicated in order to avoid confusion, it was explained.

The instructions allow for decentralization of training activities with the GHQ taking no arbitrary hand, but offers aid to divisional commanders in solving problems that arise. It was stated that timely analysis of training requirements by divisional commanders based upon the GHQ schedule and their adjustment to local conditions has the following advantages:

1. Provides for maximum use of training aids; 2. shows principal training carried on by each unit every week; 3. indicates whether such training is progressive; 4. gives approximate dates when units will complete any particular phase of training and when they will be ready for efficiency tests; 5. allots range and maneuver areas to subordinate commanders well in advance; 6. shows higher headquarters the division requirements so that these may be adjusted with coordinate activities located at the same training center.

The schedule, designed as a guide only for divisional commanders in drawing up plans, gives a comprehensive outline of training activities concerning a 13 week period for a typical square Infantry division.

An example as to how the coordinated system may be applied is seen in the fact that some training areas where National Guard divisions are already in training need to have their target and combat ranges staggered to permit use by all units concerned. Similarly, maneuver areas that offer varied types of terrain must be rotated to afford all organizations an opportunity to function in their prac-

tice. The training schedule just issued solves these and other problems.

The schedule shows only the principal weekly activities of each large divisional unit. Training required by other units, such as military police, must be fitted into the general scheme by each commander.

## Bragg Mechanizing Business Unit

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—The Army is mechanizing even its administration work here now. A business machine unit is being installed at Ft. Bragg to handle personnel and material records and relieve the troops of the burden of the paper work that often tends to create "bottlenecks" in administration.

Other machine records units are being set up at all major Army posts. These modern machines will use accounting methods to record every change in status of the soldier from the time he enters the service until he is discharged.

Tiny holes made in a record card for each man by a machine with a keyboard like a typewriter, show that the man is in the Army, his history, his qualifications and status and changes therein as they occur from time to time.

The perforated tabulating cards govern electric machines that sort the cards and produce reports and records which help the soldier to get his pay, receive his mail promptly and be assigned to the work for which he is best fitted.

All promotions, furloughs, hospitalization, and other changes of status are noted in the comprehensive record which will be available for reference after the man leaves the service.

Thus to maintain its records the Army has turned to the mechanical fingers of high-speed electric accounting machines. This mechanical force is vital to its defense plans. It means knowledge, control, time saved, the elimination of lost motions.

## Hawaiian Units Sail

FT. SLOCUM, N. Y.—Four hundred Hawaiian replacements left this post a few days ago to sail on the USAT Republic. The following day, 830 other Hawaiian replacements were sent to the O. D. and R. D., Brooklyn, to sail on the same transport.

## Expansion of Army In Georgia Wipes Out 3 Villages

HINESVILLE, Ga. — Three villages and 1500 typical American farm families have been evacuated from a pine woods area of Southeast Georgia in the face of an "invasion" by the U. S. Army.

No, it's not war—just one of those things resulting from the unprecedented expansion of Army camps in peaceful America as citizens even give up their homes to aid in the defense plans.

As the civilians moved out to make way for camp developments, the Army moved in, or got ready to move, with its antiaircraft guns and other motorized units of various branches. Many civilians gave up farm lands that had been in possession of their families for generations.

The three villages wiped off the map are Taylor's Creek, Willie and Clyde. All were within range of big antiaircraft cannon that send shells hurtling 17 miles. Army officers explained that the evacuated families will not be left without cash and homes, and they reported that the citizenry involved were taking the situation in "the finest spirits."

Appraisers for the Soil Conservation Service handled the job of setting fair prices for the property. They had to run property lines and examine records back as eagerly as the first part of the past century. Meanwhile, the families received no payments, and this necessary delay proved to be a problem for those concerned. Federal arm agencies are helping work out the situation and in the long run everything is expected to be "hunky-dory."

Quick action was needed by the Army, which has marked out lines for a firing range 21 by 30 miles across four thinly populated counties. The hardest hit was Liberty County.

## Many Reserve Lt. May Be Promoted

WASHINGTON—More than Reserve lieutenants may be temporary promotion soon. The Department has directed all primary unit commanders to submit names of Reserve officers eligible for promotion.

This number would include Air Corps 2nd lieutenants and 530 in other arms and services. The Air Corps, who have been active duty for three years, are eligible for temporary promotion to captaincies.

Eligibility for Reserve 2nd lieutenants extends to one year of service.

## Large Selectee Contingent

Ft. DIX, N. J.—The largest contingent of trainees since the Selective Service Act began operation was received at mid-week with a rival of 578 men from cities in the area.

## Answers to Army Quiz

(Questions on Page 15)

1. Trenches
2. Courthouse
3. Barbed wire
4. Country road
5. Trail
6. Woods
7. Large trees
8. Highway bridge
9. Marsh grass
10. Perennial stream
11. Smooth wire fence
12. Orchard
13. Cultivated land
14. Road (good)
15. Undergrowth
16. Cemetery
17. Double track R. R.
18. Portable wire entanglement
19. Survey monument
20. Wheat
21. Demolitions
22. Ruin
23. Telegraph line
24. Narrow gauge R. R.
25. Single track R. R.
26. Fixed wire entanglement
27. Frame building
28. Fill
29. Frame building
30. Church

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